INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 254— BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 15 1928. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
23 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	All	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..	vessels	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	will	20,847
17 „	Rohnki ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	now	11,120
1 Dec.	Kampura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	sail	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..	direct	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..	from	16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Rampura ..		16,701
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Rawalpindi @	transhipment	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Rampura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	C	£54	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	20 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	12 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

Feb. MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 28788.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Bankura ..	Bussreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa
19th „	Vasna ..	Bussreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMRALONG".
Telephone—20272.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADAYAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1600 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
490-492 Walhadevi Road, BOMPAY
Tel. No. 23265

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paid ..... ture of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once, a TRAINED GRADUATE, as Head Mistress for the Municipal Anglo Vernacular Girls' School Aligarh. Free quarters Salary according to the qualifications. Applicants should state salary required. Apply before 20th October, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, ALIGARH.
A 31207

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/-. An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE. Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik.
A 31219

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
MEHTA—LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
Dwarkadas Mansions; 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for an Intermediate College Must be Hindu of liberal views and a vegetarian. Up-country educationist will be preferred. State salary acceptable, educational qualifications, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 2194 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 31197

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE as a teacher in a private family school, capable of teaching Elementary General Science to lower classes and Physics and Chemistry for University Entrance. A TEACHER for INDIAN MUSIC, to teach voice production and on string instruments. Those who have comprehended cultural aspect of music and are able to teach as a character forming subject need only apply. APPLICATIONS, stating terms with full particulars and qualifications and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to Mrs. A. SARABHAI. "The Retreat." Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
A R1218

WANTED—An efficient Part-time CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST, knowing General Office routine to work in an office in Fort between 2 and 4 p.m. daily. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary required, to Box No. 2195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1226

LOANS.

5000—Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, enclose two annas stamps. Paid agents wanted. Banking Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., Bombay 2.
L R1210.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON BOOKS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MATHERAN.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 15th October, 1928, First and Second Class Coupon Books,, containing twelve single journey coupons in each book will be issued between Bombay and Matheran subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 40-C page 131 of this Railway's current Coaching Guide and Tariff No. 224. except that these coupons will be available for twelve months from the date of issue including the period the Matheran Steam Tramway Line is closed.

The cost of a first class and a second class coupon book will be Rs. 90|- and Rs. 53|- respectively.

These coupons are available for journeys either from Bombay or from Matheran, and each coupon is available for one journey in one direction only.

These books can be purchased from the Booking Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 10th October, 1928.
31194

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the IV CRIMINAL SESSIONS was DISSOLVED on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
31217

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th October, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 9140|151.

WITH REFERENCE to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 6094|151 dated the 8th June, 1928, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"24. No person riding a cycle (other than a motor-cycle to which Rule 21-B of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, applies) shall carry any other person on such cycle."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.
31218

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at SUDAMA HOUSE, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of October, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Mody as a Director.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood as a Director.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
7. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October, 1928, to the 20th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 11th October, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 26th November, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd October, 1928, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
31214

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Demonstrator in physics at the Deccan College, Poona, on a fixed salary of Rs. 100 p.m. The post is temporary. Candidates should apply to the Principal before 25th October 1928 stating date of birth, caste with sub-caste, place of education, academic qualifications and previous teaching experience with copies of testimonials. Selected candidate will be required to join by 14th November 1928.

H. G. Rawlinson, Principal.

Deccan College, Poona, 12th Oct., 1928.
31209.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Certificates|Scrips for five Shares Nos. 49886|49890 of the SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE CO., LTD., standing in the name of Mr. KAMBARHUSEIN SHAIKH AMMAR, deceased, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name: — ENAYETHUSEIN SHAIK AMAR,
Address:—(Hardware Merchant), Gandi Gate Road, BARODA.
R1220

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FROM APPROVED CONTRACTORS ONLY for the supply of black metal to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board. Half the supply must be completed before 31st January, 1929, and the remainder before 31st March, 1929.

Full particulars can be had on application during office hours. The Tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Andheri, and should reach him before 1st November, 1928, on which day the Tenders will be opened before the Meeting of the Board in the presence of the tenderers if present.

Earnest money at 2 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the Tender should accompany the Tender. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or highest Tender.
31210

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year, commencing from 1st January, 1929, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1928.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with thir tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, dated 10th October, 1928.
31212

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 279 of 1928.

Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., a firm of Merchants, Shroffs and Commission Agents, carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SALEMAHOMED MAMAD KASBATI, (2) UMAR HAJI EBRAHIM KASBATI, and (3) ABAD REHMAN HAJI EBRAHIM KASBATI, all Mahomedan Inhabitants, the 1st Defendant residing at Bantva in the Kathawar, and the 2nd and 3rd Defendant residing in Bombay, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Kasbati, at Chakla Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

ABAD REHMAN HAJI EBRAHIM KASBATI, Esq.,
The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you along with the other Defendants in the High Court of Bombay for Rupees 5,000 for principal due by you, all to them under a Hundi, dated the 26th day of January, 1928, for Rs. 5,000 costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date of the publication of this Notice in papers for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave during the aforesaid time, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree against you exparte with interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1928.

E. J. DAVAR,
For the Prothonotary.
Messrs. MOHILE AND PAREKH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

In the matter of the GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., incorporated and carrying on business in Bombay.
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 11th day of October, 1928, presented to the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers by Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company Winding up matters on the 2nd November, 1928, and any creditor or contributory of the said Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., desirous of opposing the making up of an Order for the winding up of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1928.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.
31213

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1067 OF 1928.

Re: NAVAL KEKHUSHROO LALCACA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, lately residing at Chandanwadi, Cross Lane, and now in detention in the Civil Jail at Arthur Road, Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.
Ex parte: BOMONJI SORABJI SETHNA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NAVAL KEKHUSHROO LALCACA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
31216

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHANDRA CHINTAMANI MHASKAR, alias RAMACHANDRA CHINTAMANI MHASKER, late a Clerk in the Bombay Municipality, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
SHREEMATI JANKIBAI, widow of the said deceased, at present temporarily residing at No. 17, Kakadwady, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

22nd day of September, 1928.
JANKIBAI RAMCHANDRA MHASKAR,
The Petitioner-in-Person.
31215

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE DAILY AT 3-30 P.M.
IN RESPONSE TO HUGE PUBLIC DEMAND
CONTINUED THIRD WEEK
CARL LAEMMLE'S
CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK
DON'T MISS IT
Book your seats in Advance.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees; The Provident Investment Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Haji Joosab Haji Sulleman and others and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd December, 1927. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land (of which Jiwanji Hormusji was or is the Fazandar) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House standing thereon situate on the western side of Rangaree Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street, admeasuring about 116 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1951, Cadastral Survey No. 1055 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 15 Street No. 78 (78—80) and bounded on the East by Rangaree Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by the sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Abba Jacob and on the South by the house of Hajee Abdul Rehman Issak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Ghatkoper Yard, Maintenance Branch of Bombay Municipality, W. W:—

One lot of C. I. Scrap about 20 to 30 tons.

BENNETT & CO.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|- He had published in "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-10-28 that Bureau report will be bullish and price will advance about Rs. 15|- again there will be a reaction of Rs. 10|- accordingly it came bullish, prices advanced upto 362 again declined upto 347 till 10-10-28. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

A Search for New Shoe Styles.

They cut up frogs and rattle snakes.
Skin turtles bats and owls.
Peel off the pelts of pussy cats,
Regardless of their howls.
Of snakes and lizards by the score,
The desert is depleted.
And every day our tired eyes,
With "new effect" is greeted.

(CHORUS)
Now! What do you think of that?
Yes! What do you think of that?
The dog, the frog, and the young pollywog!
Even snakes ain't safe fast asleep on a log,
When our wives run around on a coora's hide,
Wit'i trimmings of zebra all over the side.
Now what do you think of that?
Yes! What do you think of that?
For something that's new in the line of a shoe,
We rummage the earth and the broad heaven's blue,
We'll go to KAZI'S before we get through,
For something that's new in a shoe.

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & Co
THE SHOE STORE FOR THE MODERN WOMAN, HER LITTLE ONES AND INCIDENTALLY FOR HER MAN.
24 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
"THE SPORT OF KINGS"
The Great Racing Comedy
By IAN HAY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MEN and WOMEN
WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS
William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
THE DOVE
SUPPORTED BY
NOAH BERRY.
The Villainous Sergeant of "Beau Geste"
A Colourful Cabaret in a forgotten land. A gorgeous dancing girl! A Bragging Bully! A Romantic Romeo! Add a dash of spill, a bit of pep, spoonfuls of love and adventure, and you have the finest film Norma ever made.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13.

Korana, Merchant, Hull.
Narkunda, Collyer, Sydney.
Karapara, Miller, Durban.
Indus Maru, Takada, Kobe.
Vita, Dame, Karachi.
Argenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 14.

Marienfels, Sighold, Karachi.

LOADING.

Oct. 13.

Steamer City of Harvard for Calcutta.

S S Korana:—The J F Co's steamer Korana arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Marienfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 13.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—17 bundles Persian lamb skins, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 27 bales karakuli skins with fur, Cox and King's Agency Ltd.

For Marseilles:—406 cwts Ind mustard seed, 103 cwts masoor dall, M Thadhani and Co; 15 cases Nilgiri tea, J A Karachiwalla.

For Port Said:—143 bales country cotton grey yarns, 13 bundles cane sticks, A El. Eyel.

For Alexandretta:—5 bales country cotton grey yarn, H Khiaram.

For Beyrout:—20 bales country cotton grey yarn, 77-1|2 cwts country groundnut seeds, A El. Eyel.

S S Streefkerk for Hamburg:—315 cwts Ind fenegrie seed, M Thadhani and Co; 500 tons Ind manganese ore, The S Syndicate Ltd; 1000 cwts niger seed oil cake, Bhasker Hari Lele; 110 bales Ind cotton raw, A Abdulrehman and Co:. 55 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 112 bales Ind cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 40 bales sawri cotton, Tamboli and Co.

For Amsterdam:—101-1|4 cwts Ind dill seed, M Thadhani and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts Ind linseed oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co.

S S Eastborough for Rotterdam:—2200 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 2500 cwts linseed oil cakes, 1100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Maganlal Mohanlal.

For Hamburg:—40 bales dry salted cow hides Agra Kips Export Co.

S S Carla for Venice:—502 cwts Ind castor seed small, M Thadhani and Co; 220 bales Ind cotton (raw), Volkart Bros; 612 bales India cotton (raw) Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—2000 cwts Ind rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 168 bales Ind cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of York for Dunkirk:—220 bales Ind cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 110 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—100 bales Ind cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 50 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 13.

S S Jalarashim from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam Navigation Co:—3 bales cotton piece-goods, 62 nongs empty iron small drums, 1 case stoppers, 40 bales jute twine, 125 bales hessian cloth, 100 bales B twills, 7 cases match labels, 885 bales gunnies. 38 cases indigenous medicine.

From Coconada:—191 bags cocoanut.

From Colombo:—100 bags fish manure.

From Madras:—2 bales raw cotton, 5 bundles old gunnies, 60 bundles cotton waste, 75 cylinders carbonic acid gas, 250 nongs empty gas cylinders, 10 cases printed books, 112 cases biscuits.

From Pounane:—883 bags cocoanuts, 821 bags moist cocoanuts 295 bags dry cocoanuts.

From Alleppey:—34 chests tea.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton yarn, 45 bags tea.

From Calicut:—92 jottas coir yarn, 664 bags cocoanuts, 234 bales cotton, 9 bales cotton waste, 11 bales khaddar, 123 bags copra.

From Badagara:—267 bags dry cocoanuts, 17 bags moist cocoanuts, 29 bags jotta copra.

From Tellichery:—175 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—1023 bags cocoanuts, 51 bags black pepper, 4 cases cutlery, 5 bales piece-goods, 15 bundles sandlewood, 24 jottas light pepper.

S S Jalavihar from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co:—21934 bags rice of various kinds, 100 bags betel nuts, 4 cases coal tar dyes, 1 case wooden tray etc, 2 cases household utensils, 1 case rubber goods, 2 cases toilet requivisity, 150 pieces tin block, 200 nongs empty iron small drums, 2 cases stoppers, 25 cases cotton piece-goods, 4 cases leather goods, 200 kooties hooka shells.

S S Jalajyoti from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co:—3130 tons coal.

From Colombo:—1 bale rubber belting, 55 bundles auto springs, 8 bundles auto parts, 6 cases cream of wheat, 1 case pickles tar, 1 case onions tars, 2 cases rubber, 49 bags pepper, 112 bales M fibre, 12 bags copra, 50 bundles old gunnies, 2 nongs empty kegs, 10 cases canned mackeral, 30 cases canned asparagus, 1 case water proof covers.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY

All candidates desirous to stand for the ensuing Municipal Elections on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party are requested to send in their applications to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Joint Board care the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4, to reach this Office up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the 22nd October 1928 and receive an acknowledgement for the same from the Office.

The candidates shall be required to sign the following Pledge, copies of which will be available at the Congress Office and the same should be sent along with their applications.

The applicants will be required to pay Rs. 25|- by way of deposit along with their applications, which will be returned in case, their applications are rejected.

The payment can be made in cash or by cross-bearer cheques and a receipt for the same should be obtained from the Office. No cross-order or post dated cheques will be accepted.

PLEDGE.

I desire to stand on behalf of the Joint Board, Congress Nationalist Municipal Party, as a candidate from the —— ward, or such other ward as the Party may assign to me, for the Election to be held in the month of January 1929, to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

I make the following declaration as required by the constitution of the Party.

I hereby declare that:—

1. I subscribe to the Creed of the Congress and am a member of the —— Congress Committee.
2. I agree to wear such kind of cloth as is prescribed by the Indian National Congress.
3. I agree to encourage the removal of untouchability and the promotion of inter communal unity.
4. I accept the object of the Joint Board, Congress Nationalist Municipal Party viz.:
(a) To watch, promote and safeguard the civic interests of the town and Island of Bombay, or such other area as is or made hereafter be within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number.
(b) To co-operate with other bodies or Associations having the same or similar objects.
(c) To educate public opinion on civic questions by means of public meetings, pamphlets, leaflets and other literatures on Municipal questions.
(d) To take such other steps as may be necessary for or incidental to the carrying out of the aforesaid objects.
5. I agree to be bound by such other programme rules and regulations, the Joint Board, Congress Nationalist Municipal Party may adopt for the conduct and management of their affairs in the Corporation.
6. I agree to pay a sum of Rs. 25|- in advance as my 1st instalment of the election expenses and promise to pay in advance such other sum as the Joint Board shall fix as my share from time to time.
7. I shall not stand as a candidate representing any other Party or group.
8. I undertake to resign from Corporation if I commit the breach of any provision of this pledge on being called upon to do so by the Party.

TO VOTERS.

The Ratepayers in the City of Bombay who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 10|- or more are requested to find out whether their names appear in the Electoral Roll published by the Municipal Commissioner.

A complete set of all the Wards is kept available for reference in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, during office hours. Those who are not enrolled so far should please get themselves enrolled by sending an application to the Municipal Commissioner along with their receipts of Rent for April 1928 or corresponding months of Chaitra and Vaishakh.

Forms of these applications will be available at the Congress Office during office hours, the advantage of which the public and the prospective Nationalist Candidates May take.

The Public are requested to note that their names can only be entered in the Roll up to 31st October 1928.

W. I. T. C. CASHIER'S HARD LUCK

JUDGE AND JURY AGAIN DISAGREE

Another re-trial was ordered by Mr. Justice Patkar, at High Court Session for Michael Patrick Carey, Cashier of the Western India Turf Club who is charged with misappropriation of Rs. 58,000 belonging to the Club.

It will be recalled that at the first trial at last sessions, the jury declared the accused not guilty by 6 to 3, but Mr. Justice Mirza disagreed with the verdict and directed his re-trial.

Accordingly, the accused was re-tried before Mr. Justice Patker and a special jury at the current sessions.

The accused in his statement to the Court denied the charge and said he knew nothing of the loss of money. A few days prior to his arrest he was absent from office and the key then remained with his assistant. Explaining the alleged failure to write up the cash books he said that the rough cash books were kept by him for his own personal guidance so that he could have the names of the people to whom moneys were advanced from the office cash. By these people he meant the office staff the managers, totalisation officers and others. These books were discontinued when the advances to the staff were disallowed by the officials.

His Lordship in his summing up discussed the evidence and said it was undisputed that the accused as a cashier was entrusted with some money. The accused had not explained whether he did or did not count the cash. It was for the jury to consider whether there was any explanation on behalf of accused to meet this circumstance that it was the duty of the accused to count the cash at least once a month or once a fortnight or at least when he came back to office.

JURY'S FINDINGS.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of five to four.

As the verdict of a narrow majority of one like this could not be accepted under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Lordship discharged the jury.

Mr. Oliveira, Defence Counsel, then submitted to His Lordship that at both trials the jury by a majority had declared him not guilty and His Lordship should not direct his re-trial again. If this suggestion was accepted it would amount to an acquittel.

Mr. Binning, Prosecution Counsel, said that there was a clear case against the accused.

His Lordship enquired whether the prosecution were prepared to drop the case, but the Advocate-General replied in the negative.

His Lordship observed he did not hold the opinion that the accused should not be re-tried. He therefore, directed his retrial and ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,00 on personal recognizance on a surety of Rs. 1,000, and a deposit of Rs. 500 in Court.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 13.

Simultaneous domiciliary searches were carried out by the C. I. D. here to-day. It is stated that some books were seized, but no arrests are reported. The searches are attributed to the recent explosion that occurred on the Allahabad Bombay express. The houses raided include those of Anilchandra Mookerji, proprietor of the Gandhi Ashram, Tarakumar Chatterjee (a student of the Benares Hindu University) who was mentioned in connection with the Deoghar case. Manindranath, Jitendranath Lahiri, and Das Gupta, engineer, Benares Waterworks.—A. P.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The report for the 3 days ended 10th instant of the above Fund is as under:—

The total number of children fed at the six centres for the 3 days in the week ending 10th instant is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala 2,485; Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) E. Ward 4,286; Chinchpokali Plague Camp 3,990; Parel Vaccination Depot 2,572; Worli D.D. Chawl No. 43. 3,189; Madanpura (near Khataf Maharanji Mill) 4,099; Total for 3 days 20,621.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund for the whole period is 7,09,411. All the Centres have been closed since the morning of Thursday (the 11th instant).

PAPER FOR MOTOR DRIVERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Motor Drivers' Union, Mr. Jhabvalla is issuing another workers' paper for the Motor Drivers, Taxi Drivers and Bus Drivers of Bombay to agitate their cause under the name of the "Bombay Motor Driver." Mr. Jhabvalla appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning with an application for declaration of the paper which was granted by the Magistrate. The paper will be published in English, and Hindee, and it will advocate the cause of the motor drivers and taxi drivers, etc. of Bombay. The first number will be out shortly and copies of the same will be given free to all the members of the Union.

Prescribed by Doctors

Medical men very frequently advise the use of Liquid Paraffin in cases of Constipation.

There is no purer nor more effective remedy for this evil than Evans' Liquid Paraffin.

Tasteless and gentle in action, it quickly restores health by effecting a natural cure.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Ld. Liverpool & London.
All enquiries etc. to:—
E. P. H. LESCHER, P. O. Box 313, Bombay.

EVANS' Liquid Paraffin

Low Operating Cost

Every piece of material, every bit of design, every part that goes into Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses has been carefully tested for its effect upon operating costs. Economy is one outstanding feature of the sturdy 1-ton truck.

Operating costs must be kept low. Owners must make money.

And Graham owners do—in all lines of business, in all parts of the world.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
16, New Queen's Road, - - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES
BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR LONDON ACTUARY JUST CABLES HIS VALUATION DISCLOSES SATISFACTORY SURPLUS PROVIDING BONUS OF RS. 50 FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM PER RS. 1,000. The Valuation has been on a most stringent basis such as no Indian Company of the same age with the Unique providing a like bonus has adopted.

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

December	19.06—.16
January	19.03—.17
March	18.91—.19
May	18.83—.17
July	18.69—.19
Middling Spot	19.40—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 13.

October	18.49—.13
January	18.52—.15
Middling Spot	18.04—.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 13.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
October	10.30	10.34 plus .05
November		10.20 plus .05
December		10.18 plus .05
January	10.12	10.15 plus .05
February		10.12 plus .05
March	10.90	10.12 plus .05
April		10.09 plus .05
May	10.05	10.09 plus .05
June		10.06 plus .05
July	10.00	10.04 plus .05
August		9.95 plus .05
September		9.87 plus .05
October		9.77 plus .04
Middling Spot		10 98 plus .03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Scinde Fully Good	7.30
Scinde Fine	7.55
Scinde Superfine	7.80
Bengal Good	7.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.30
Bengal Fine	7.55
Oomra Good	7.50
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Fully Good	8.80
Broach Fine	9.05
Broach Superfine	9.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	17.37
November	17.47
December	17.60
January	17.52
February	17.52
March	17.67—.01
April	17.79—.01
May	17.79—.01
June	17.79—.01
July	17.87—.01
August	17.87—.01
September	17.87—.01
October	17.92—.01
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.10—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	26-7/8
Forward	26-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.24
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers s. 0|9d.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt.—
Nov.|Dec. delivery sellers 29.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Jan.|Apl. delivery paid 29|0-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £19-6-0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £18-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-12-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £16-2-6.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment nominal £19-0-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 13.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: closed.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Rodario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
October shipment sellers 44|9.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers 44|6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:—
Afloat paid and sellers 46.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels:—
Not offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct.|Dec. per ewt. 12|8-3|4.
Jan.|Mar. per ewt. 12|7-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct.|Dec. per ewt. 12|8-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per ewt. 12|9-1|2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 13

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	305	.....
Bengal Fine	300	.....
Bengal F.G.	285	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	285	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	330
Yeotmal Fine	330	315
Arvi Fine	330	315
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	285
Muskapur Fine	310	280
Khandesh Fine	295	273
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	250	240
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	310	285/95
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	285
Parbhani/Saiju F.G.G.S.	...	290
Indore Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300	285/90
Supat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	350	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	330	.....
Cambodia	415	.....
Miraj/Sangli	340	.....
Compta Good	335	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Oct 11.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jany.	March	July.
New York 3/10/28	18.99	18.90	18.69
Do 10/10/28	18.86	18.72	18.50
	—.13	—.18	—.19
	Jany.	March	July.
Liverpool 3/10/28	9.80	9.78	9.72
Do 10/10/28	9.78	9.76	9.69
	—.02	—.02	—.03

The important event of the week was the publication on Monday of another American Government crop estimate. The condition as at 1st October was given as 54.4 per cent indicating a crop of 13,993,000 bales. This figure was somewhat lower than the general expectation and brought about a recovery in price most of which has since been lost under the pressure of hedge selling. This must be expected at this time of the year when cotton moves most freely. The Ginning prior to 1st October totalled 4,961,000 bales which figure was in line with general ideas. We consider the crop estimate above referred to as bullish. Most of the decline of recent months has been due to the poor state of trade in the Textile Industry but much of the inactivity was undoubtedly due to the fear of an excessive supply of the raw material and the consequent fear of declining prices. With a total supply including the carryover of about 19 million bales which is about 1 3/4 million bales less than we had last season, and a price of under ten pence per lb. the trade can now proceed to secure requirements with reasonable safety. Unless crop estimates should be futher reduced we do not look for an immediate advance owing to the fact that the crop movement is now at it heaviest. Once this movement eases off we look for higher prices and accordingly advise purchases now and on any further setbacks.

Weather during the past week has been favourable for picking and ginning but there appears to be no encouragement to increase the crop estimate.

Over the week New Crop Indian quotations have eased off about seven rupees per candy. The rains in the interior which were causing anxiety last week have now cleared away and our crop reports could hardly be better. If get no more rain this month we are of opinion India will probably produce her record crop. With such a supply ahead of us, combined with the weakened financial condition of our cotton trading community Indian Cotton must sell relatively much cheaper than American cotton this season. We strongly advise purchases in Liverpool against sales here. When Americans do advance prices here will follow but only when our parity has widened further.

Since we last wrote most of the Bombay Mills have resumed work partially but it appears as if all our labour trouble are not yet over. Even should differences be patched up soon some considerable time must elapse before full outputs can be attained.

Exporters have done a very moderate business during the week and practically all this demand has been confined to Old Crop cotton, New Crops being considered too dear.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Messrs. Lewis and Joes have issued the following circular dated 11th Oct:—

Apart from the maintenance of the demand for small lots, the Security market has been quiet and for the most part quotations are unchanged to any appreciable extent.

Both 6 and 3 months Treasury Bills offered on Tuesday proved a great attraction, the average rates for accepted tenders being Rs. 97/8/8 and Rs. 99/- respectively.

Any substantial improvement in the prices of Government Securities appears unlikely in view of the proximity of the busy money season.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—

		Redn Yield.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	73. 6	4.32
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable)	93.10	4.54
4 p.c. 1934/37 (taxable)	98. 2	4.52
4 p.c. 1960/70 (taxable)	85. 2	4.36
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (taxable)	97. 6	4.58
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 (taxable)	94. 3	4.41
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	100.10	4.43
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	100. 2	4.52
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	101.12	4.60
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	106. 1	4.61
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	102.10	4.45
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	103.11	4.61
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	104.12	4.62
6 1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan.	109.14	4.70

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-day's closing prices in this section are practically unchanged in comparison with those of last week. Reviewing the general outlook for the mills, there appears nothing to make for an improvement in shares market tendency and Balance Sheets due over the next six months must make unpleasant reading. In our opinion, Sir Victor Sassoon's outline of the position of the Bombay Mill Industry published in Wednesday's "Times of India" correctly defines the crox of the situation.

Compulsory liquidation has now been decided upon in the case of the Globe Mill and the decision reflects the opinion of those who endeavoured to take an honest view as to the fusility of attempting to carry on, in the absence of ample cash resources, through a period of depression of unknown duration.

The November account opens on the 22nd instant.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

On the whole this weeks tendency has operated in favour of holders and the turnover has been good.

Bank shares:—Closing at 1475 & 363/12, Imperials are a firm counter and in short supply. India Banks are called 95 buyers with no shares on offer. Barodas are 82 and Centrals are 24/4. Easterns changed hands at 94 X. D.

Railway Shares:—In this section, the position remains unchanged and business is limited. We quote:—

Ahmedabad Prant.	910
Amritsar Patti	133 1/2
Central Prov.	101
Dhond Bharamati	100
Guzerat.	93½
Hoshiarpur.	971/2
Larkhana.	90
Mandra	87
Mymen Rebate	101
Mymen G'tee	100
Pachora	91
Sara Sirajganj	94
Sialkot	101
Sind Light	389
Tapti Valley	707 1/2
Upper S. Light	88 1/2

Cement Share. Active dealings continue in Cements, Indian Cements outstanding with a rise to 389/6. Gwaliors are better at 127/8 as are Shahabad at 185. Bundis quote 24/8. C. D. 8 annas taxfree, and Punjab are quiet around 15/8. The Preference are not available at 13/8. Katnis have improved to 268/12 and appear well held.

Manganese Shares.—Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s are both rather a nominal market around 32 & 14/8.

Shipping Shares. Bombay Steams are the turn better at 282/8. Scindias uninfluenced by dividend rumours of 2 per cent, close at 15/2.

Engineering Shares. Alcocks are better at 3375, although it is difficult to see the reason for the rise. McKenzies were done at 257/8 and Constructions are called 64/8.

No change is registered by Bombay Trams closing 151/14, the Pref. changing hands at 69/12. Bombay Burmas are up to 320 and 296/4 respectively, whilst Bombay Telephones look a shade quieter at 52/12.

Electric Supply Shares.—As the result of an active enquiry, on a market bare of shares, an all round marking up of prices has taken place and buyers in some scrips do not yet appear to have been satisfied. We quote:—

Ahmedabad Elec.	137 8
Surat Elec.	142
Karachi Elec.	147/8
Hyderabad	145
Ajmer	5/6

Hydro Elec Shares.—The past two weeks of upward movements in this section has been continued but in Hydro Ord. We anticipate some reaction in the near future. It seems very improbable that that the final dividend distribution will be more than usual. We quote:—

Andra Valley Pref.	1020
Tata Hydro Ord.	1138/12
Tata Hydro Pref.	1067/8
Tata Power Ord.	520
Tata Power Pref.	917/8

Iron & Steel Shares—Active dealing have taken place in all shares in this section. Indian Irons have advanced to 19/6 after a period of inactivity with Bengals now 18.

Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. have seen large speculative dealings, five points improvement to 81 being registered by the former and 21 points to 294/6 by the latter. The 2nd prof. are better at 96/12 C. D. and look the safest purchase in the Tata group.

Rubber shares. London commodity stocks, now 29,525 tons, are lower by 1,937 tons. There has been a little more doing in sterlnig shares ond if stock reductions continue at the present rate, the near future will probably see some excitement in both share and commodity markets.

OILS AND CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 653/9 per tone.
Filtered Groundnut Ail Ready Rs. 515/- per tone.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 80/- per ton.

S. S. "MALOJA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "Maloja", which left Bombay on Friday for Colombo and Australia:—

Miss Aietheson, Mr H F and Mrs Ashton, Mr J Mein Austin, Mr W J G Beling, Mr G Bhona, Mrs and Miss Blair, Mr and Mrs Blake, Mr A G Brenchley, Mr A W Bryant, Mr E B Calvert, Mr T A Chalmers, Miss Collins, Mr J A Collister, Mr H O Cousin, Major C D and Mrs Daly, Miss J Dooley, Mrs G Frost child and infant, Mr Galloway, Mr A Geddes, Mrs A Gore, Mrs Green child and infant, Mr H and Mrs Guest, Mr J L and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Bhai Hansi, Mr L E Harrington, Mr S E Humphreys, Miss Jarmyn, Mr Rama Jeram, Mr R Kesa, Miss Khambata, Mr E K H Klose, Miss Ligertwood, Mrs F Mansingh and infant, Mrs Marker and child, Miss A P Measures, Mr V Mitta, Mrs Mody, Mr A E L Morgan, Mr J Muirhead, Mr Chhiba Nana, Miss M A Needham, Mr H T Nelson, Miss M W Ness, Mr Paterson, Capt W H and Mrs Pike, Mr R G Pollard, Mr T Robinson, Mrs L Rose, Mr O and Mrs Savini and child, Mr A K Sellery, Mr K F Shroff, Miss M Smith, Mr C and Mrs Singh, Mr A M Sookia, Mrs Symington, Mr G M and Mrs Turner, Miss E M Turner, Mr D Vhagha, Mr A G Watson, Mr F A Watts, Capt J G and Mrs Weaver and infant, Mr R P Worger.

S. S. "NARKUNDA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "Narkunda" which left Bombay on Saturday for Marseilles and London:—

Col Green Armytage, Mr G N Arratoon, Rev W, and Mrs Asboe and infant, Mr W Battersby-Parks, Mr B C L Bean, Mr J B Bhudhabhatti, Mr M R Bhudhabhatti, Mr H Black, Mr S E Boatwalla, Mr C E and Mrs Brookes, Master Brookes, Mr Chaturbhuj, Mr W E Cross, Mrs Cumberledge, Sir M B Dadabhoy, Dr J I De Souza, Mr G K Dinsdale, Mrs F D'Oyly-Hughes, Mr J K Dubash, Dr M L Dubey, Mr W N U and Mrs Dunlop two children infant and nurse, Rev T E Fernan, Mrs J T Finlayson, Mr A E Furnival, Sgd Ldr J F Gordon, Mr Gupta, Mr Gupta, Mr T A Habib, Mr Haslewood, Sir Clement Hindley, Lady Hindley, Miss L Humphreys, Mr R and Mrs Hunter and infant, Mr J R Hutchinson, Mr K McI Kemp, Mr J T Kibby, H H Maharaja Dhiraj Mirzan Maharao Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahadur of Kutch, GCSI, GCIE, Mr F Leslie, Capt C B Lewis, Mr Mackenzie, Mrs E M Mackintosh, Mr F A and Mrs Mann, Capt L B Marchant, Mr D F Martins, Mr W McCombs, Mr W A McGrath, Mr J McGregor, Mr J S Mehta, Mr Milton, Mr G R Monkhouse, Capt S G Moojen, Mr J I Murray, Mr R Murray, Mr I Ohta, Mr E J Palmer, Mr J Paterson, Mr G O Pike, Miss K M Pope, Capt L A and Mrs Rayneau, Capt A V J Richardson, Mrs J M H Rosario, Mr A M Sellick, Lt-Col W H Somerville, Mr A Smith, Mr J D Stork, Rev O H Stursberg, Mr G B Thomson, Mr J W and Mrs Valentine, Mrs R J D Ward, Rev F de Wasseige, Mr Wright, Count H d'Yanville.

A WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Out of the 8 candidates that sent in their nomination for election to the B. P. C. C. from this Ward one having withdrawn the following 7 members are declared duly elected. There will be no election to-morrow. The names are:—S. V. Ghate, S. S. Mirajkar, C. G. Shah, S. G. Patwardhan, Mrs. Sarjini Naidu, Jayakrishna Thatkar and S. G. Wagle.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS OFF MADRAS COAST

HEAVY RAINFALLS IN MYSORE AND MADRAS.

POONA, Oct. 14.

Extensive rain with locally heavy falls still continues in Malabar, Mysore and southeast Madras. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and Madras coast north and local in Burma. Unsettled conditions off the Madras Coast are apparently less marked to-day.

The chief amounts are: Myitkyina five inches, Akyab two, Bassein one, Cherrapunji five, Bogra three, Jessore one and half, Dibrugarh Barisal three quarters, Mymensingh Dinajpur half, Sibsagar Silchar Shillong quarter. Cochin six, Trichinopoly three, Trivandrum, Kodaikanal two, Mangalore Coonoor one and a half, Vizagapatam one, Mysore Coimbatore three quarters, Chitaldrug Nellore Masulipatam a half, Calicut Salem Cocanada quarter.

Forecast: Extensive rain with locally heavy falls is likely to continue in the south of the peninsula.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 14.

General Remarks.—Extensive rain with locally heavy falls still continues in Malbar, Mysore and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in Mysore and Malbar, moderately to heavily clouded in Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and lightly clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Berar and the Central Provinces but. The air is generally drier than usual in the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and east Rajputana, and more moist in the Madras Deccan and the southwest of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Bena and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Locally heavy falls will continue in the south of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall last 24 hours.
Mangalore	1.40"
Calicut	0.27"
Cochin	5.80"
Trivandrum	2.15"
Colombo	0.11"
Masulipatam	0.60"
Cocanada	0.28"
Cuddapah	0.07"
Coimbatore	0.70"
Trichinopoly	2.93"

BOMBAY.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—
Colaba Observatory 0.00".
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.44" (17.56" above normal).
St. George's Hospital 0.00".
J. J. Hospital 0.00".
Maximum temperature 88 deg. (2 deg. below normal).
Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION, BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Union, held on Thursday evening, Mr. R. S. Asavale presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That pending the abolition of the Shipping Broker's System, the Union deems it expedient to apply to Government forthwith for a license to supply seamen under Section 24 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, as per recommendations of the Clow Committee appointed by Government of India in 1922, until the passage of Mr. Abdul Matim Chowdhury's Bill in the Assembly or until Government makes the appointment of an officer to reerult seamen.

That the Executive Council authorises its General Secretary Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., to make the necessary application and to take all such steps as may be required to expedite the issue of the said license to the Union."

ARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR MAIN DRAINAGE LOAN OF Rs. 12,63,500/- SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY @ 5% REPAYMENT 30 YEARS.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan in multiple of Rs. 500/- will be received upto FRIDAY, **the 9th November, 1928** by the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality at the Municipal Office, McLeod Road, Karachi, up-to 3-0 p. m. (Standard Time.)

INSTALMENTS.

Ten per cent on application and the balance on allotment.

Brokerage at the rate of 1/8 % will be paid to the recognized brokers through whom accepted applications are received.

Each tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "TENDERS FOR LOAN OF MAIN DRAINAGE."

Tender Forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

8th October, 1928.

31203

PROGRESS OF GRAF ZEPPELIN

DAMAGE REPAIRED

SPEED REDUCED

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Washington.—The Navy Department has received a wireless message from the Graf Zeppelin stating that the weather is rough and the airship has damaged her port horizontal. Repairs are being effected, and she is proceeding at the reduced speed of about fifty knots per hour. Her position is 33 degrees north, 45 degrees west, or 1,100 miles east of Bermuda. She requests that the vessel in the vicinity should follow her course.

The Navy Department has ordered that all light cruisers at Hampton Roads and a squadron of destroyers at Charleston, South Carolina, should be ready to leave immediately in case of need.

DAMAGE BEING REPAIRED.

New York.—A wireless message from the Graf Zeppelin states that there is no cause for alarm, and that damage is being repaired. Airship's stabiliser is "off" and the speed has now been reduced to forty miles per hour.

New York.—Naval air station at Lakehurst, New Jersey, has received a wireless message from the Graf Zeppelin stating that temporary repairs have been effected, and assistance is not needed at present.

MAID WAITING FOR HER FIANCE.

New York.—Heavy clouds, a headwind from the North-west, low temperature and a possible rain on the mainland of America are awaiting the Graf Zeppelin, which, at seven in the evening, was 1,100 miles from Lake Hurst for which the Commander intends to make immediately. Meantime, silent prayers are being offered at all the theatres in Broadway for the Zeppelin's safety, religious services are broadcast and bulletins regarding the flight are continuously being issued.

ROMANCE!

Among those most anxiously awaiting the airship is a maid in a wealthy home in a suburb of New York, who, with a swelling heart, watches the clock, for her fiance, one of the mechanics on board the airship, who has her wedding ring in his pocket.—Reuter.

GERMAN TEXTILE DISPUTE

190,000 OPERATIVES TO BE LOCKED OUT?

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cologne.—Mill-owners in the Rhineland and Westphalian sections of the German Textile Industry have decided to lock out 190,000 operatives on the 27th instant failing a settlement in the meantime of the Muenchen-Gladbach wages dispute which is improbable.—Reuter's Special.

KARAKORUM EXPEDITION

DUKE OF SPOLETO THANKS BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN INDIA FOR HELP

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Milan.—The Duke of Spoleto visited the Mayor and informed him of the arrangements for the Karakorum expedition. He emphasised the courtesies received from the British authorities in India and their cordial assistance in all preparations showing a very friendly interest.—Reuter's Special.

NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN SOVIET.

GOVT. TO SUPPLY NECESSARIES OF LIFE TO PEOPLE

A TRAVELLER'S ACCOUNT.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 13.

A traveller who has passed through Russia says that the Soviet Government has held meetings in various parts of Russian Turkestan to announce that all currency notes, coins etc., should be deposited in Government treasuries before the beginning of 1929 after which they would cease to be legal tender. People would be supplied with necessaries of life on production of certificates of nationality from Government. Those going out of the country would be given money according to their needs.—A. P.

BE AN EMBODIMENT OF ANCIENT IDEALS OF INDIA

MRS NAIDU ON CONGRESS IDEAL OF INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The London branch of the Indian National Congress held a reception in honour of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the India restaurant this afternoon. The function was attended by a large number of Indians, including Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Moulana Muhammad Ali, Mr. Saklatvala and others. Mrs. Naidu spoke enthusiastically of her impending visit to America and advised Indian friends not to talk of India, but try to be an embodiment of the ancient ideals of India.

CONGRESS IDEAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mrs. Naidu explained the Congress ideal of independence which was not one of isolation but one of interdependence, without bitterness of class or race and which allowed them to think and act freely as Indians.—Reuter.

WHOM DOES MR. GUZNAVI REPRESENT?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We find in the columns of the "Bangalee" of yesterday's issue on page 4, that Mr. A. H. Guznavi M. L.A. General Secretary of the All-India Muslim Legislators' Associatiton was being requested and has proceeded to Bombay to accord Sir John Simon and his colleagues a hearty welcome on behalf of the Association.

Neither the office-bearers of this so-called Association have hitherto been elected nor was any meeting worth the name held to elect Mr. Guznavi to go to Bombay. He posed himself on behalf of the Muslim legislators to represent them in order to gain Government favour. Mr. Guznavi has no confidence at all of Muslim Members of the Assembly to represent them.

Kindly publish this letter in your esteemed journal and please write a few lines in your Editorial column on the subject.—Your etc.

Pro Bono Publico'.

Calcutta, October 11.

TRAINING FOR PRIESTHOOD

NEW INSTITUTE FOR PARSIS

OPENING CEREMONY AT ANDHERI

Our readers will remember the princely donation of rupees twenty-five lacs given a few years ago by Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Kama, to found an Athornan Institute which is at present being conducted in rented bungalows at Jogeshwari. A building suitable to the requirements of the big institution was an urgent necessity. An extensive area of ground, admeasuring about 60,000 square yards, was secured for the purpose on an eminence behind the Parsi Agiari at Andheri, at a distance of a few minutes' walk from the railway station, at a cost of about Rs. 180,000. The building, which is now ready, has cost about rupees four lacs. The building with its extensive grounds has thus cost nearly six lacs of rupees. The object of the institute is to train Parsi priests with up to date religious education, thus making them true religious leaders and guides of the community.

The opening ceremony of the building took place on Saturday morning, at a private gathering, without any show and pomp, which is the characteristic of its founder.

GRAND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

At the outset a grand religious ceremony was performed invoking the blessings of the Archangels on the Institute. Shams-ul-Olma Dr. J. J. Modi in requesting Mr. Kama to declare the building open, spoke on the necessity of having true priests as religious guides and the duties they owed to the laity to guide them for their material and spiritual welfare.

Mr. Merwanji M. Kama, in declaring the Institute open spoke about the benefits to be derived from such an Institute, and he hoped to impart training, in that commodious building, to eighty students. (The number of students now availing themselves of the advantage is only 33). He had no doubt Mr. Sohrab Bulsara, the Principal of the Institute, would pay his personal attention to the progress of all the students in his charge. The building was then declared open.

Mr. Sorab Bulsara, the Principal, said they were opening the building of the Institute on a very auspicious day, which was the birthday of its founder. The work they had done during the five years of its existence was really solid. Such a grand institution needed every encouragement from the Parsis which he was sure of getting.

Sir Hormasji C. Adenwala, then, on behalf of the staff of the Institute presented four silver vases to Mr. Kama. One of them was presented by Mr. Kama to the contractors of the building, Mr. Jijibhoy Burjorji Jassawala, and another to Mr. Burjorji Aga architect, of Messrs. Shapurji Chandabhoy & Co., Architects.

DONOR THANKED.

Dastur Dorab P. Sanjana, Dastur Garda and Dastur Noshirwan then addressed the gathering, and thanked the worthy donor whose munificent gift of this princely sum will produce far-reaching and beneficial results tending to raise the status of the Parsi priestly class, and making them the true exponents of religion, and not as heretofore, mere figure heads.

The building is one of the finest in Bombay suburbs, and great credit is due to the architects and the contractor for making it as attractive as possible.

GIRGAUM D. C. COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO B. P. C. C.

The above D. C. C. had received 16 nominations for the ensuing B. P. C. C. election. Three of them having withdrawn their nominations and three nominations being declared invalid the following 10 candidates are declared duly elected to represent this ward on the B. P. C. C.—

Messrs. B. G. Kher, K. B. Sanzgiri, N. G. Wagle, M. N. Talpade, R. M. Rane, L. B. Nifadkar, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange and Lalji Pendse.

TRAIN COLLISION ON E. B. RAILWAY

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires from Sealdah, Calcutta, as follows:—A collision occurred at Banpur station at 2 a.m. on the 14th inst. between down parcels express No. 36 and another down parcels express, No. 224. The line will be blocked upto 6 p.m. on Sunday. Neither of these trains carried passengers. Three railwaymen were seriously injured and theree others were slightly injured. Single line working was introduced. Both up and down passenger trains will suffer delay until double line working is resumed.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

Adjourned general meeting of Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

Hindus' protest against Corporation's decision about drinking pots, Madhav Bag, 5-40 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SOCIETY OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY.

The adjourned general meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday (the 16th instant), at 6 p.m., at the Esplanade Police Court, Fort, to transact business that has remained undisposed, and also to consider notices of motion by Messrs. N. N. Katrak and P. J. Marzban regarding Rule 35.

MATUNGA FREE HINDI CLASS.

Arrangements have been made to commence a new free Hindi class which will begin work from to-day (Monday), at Seth Velji Lakhamsi's Bungalow (G. I. P.) Matunga from 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. Admissions will be closed by the end of October 1928. All are requested to take advantage of the opportunity.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday (17th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTION.

Mr. Jayantilal N. Mankar, Asst. Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League writes,—

"I have decided to stand as a candidate from "C" Ward at the ensuing Municipal Election."

HINDUS' PROTEST AGAINST CORPORATION DECISION.

A public meeting of Hindus will be held under the auspices of several communal associations on Wednesday (17th instant), at 5 p.m. (B. T.), at Shri Madhav Baug, Bhuleshwer, to protest against the policy of the Corporation regarding the use of drinking pots for children of all communities attending Municipal Schools when Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., will preside.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay on or before the 1st of October, 1928.

All Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members enrolled on or before the 1st of October 1928. Nomination papers must reach this Office (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, up to 6 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday the 20th inst. Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House during Office hours except on Sundays. If there are more than seven candidates the Poll will take place on Sunday, the 28th instant, at the Congress House.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will perform the ceremony of laying the Foundation-stone of the New Buildings of the Poona Seva Sadan Society on the site of the Sandford Lodge (Opp. the Sassoon Hospitals) on Friday, 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. The building will be named as "Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson Home."

"DAS BHAKTI."

Haridas Vedashastri Sheshagiri Varadamohan Vithaldas of Mysore will give a discourse in Kanarese on "Das Bhakti" to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. All the members of the community and the Kanarese loving public are earnestly requested to attend.

Under the Clock

[BY "TWINKLER."]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1928.

Birkenhead is to break away—and that too "immediately"—from politics, and to turn his head to commercial life. It is to be hoped, in his new role, he will not turn up his nose at old politica colleagues, when he mints his millions in the—presumably—lucrative line of commerce.

To a man like myself who believes in the importance of high governmental posts, this is a big fall. But to the present-day politicians, to whom £. s. d. is the end-all and be-all of their chequered careers, change from politics to pot-boiling journalism, or scribbling, or politico-cum-journalism, is a sign of progress and march with the times. Oh, for a return of the glorious Victorian days of the renowned English politicians and statesmen!

* * *

"F. E." is nothing if not a galloper. His gallop into the highest post in the administration of "the brightest jewel in the British diadem" which can set at naught even the Viceroy's "hukums" and prayers, was wonderful. His latest galloping ride, it is to be hoped, is not the proverbial one before the fall.

* * *

The commercial life of England—and India too—ought to receive a great spurt now. There should be considerable stir in the exchanges both in England and India.

* * *

It seems happy days are in store for British bulls and Indian oxen.

* * *

It seems a pity that, if the "Sunday Times" report that Birkenhead is to take to his new job "immediately" is to be believed, he is not waiting till the Simon Inquisition is over and he puts the seal of his approval to the Simonites' report. Why so much hurry, oh, ye galloper? Echo answers why?

* * *

The Loyalists' Conference, that is, Simonite Conference, met together in their rehearsal at Poona on Saturday.

* * *

The Associated Press does not take the trouble of mentioning the name of the President nor that of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The reporter of the Agency is perhaps discreetly silent about the names of these non-entities.

* * *

The A. P. message says "after a song in praise of the President....." I should like to know what praise was showered on the big man. I hope it did not end in the hackneyed caudal appendage of "wishing you laang life and prasperitee, etc."

* * *

The Chairman of the R. C. said: "Of course we are loyalists. We are born loyalists, etc.!" So loyalists, like poets, are born, not made or manufactured! From childhood upto the present day the speaker has been a loyalist. I shall watch with extreme interest his acrobatics in loyalty show till he 'folds his mortal coil.' When there are such super-loyalists the safety of the British Empire in India is assured!

* * *

'Men', she declared contemptuously, 'are absolutely lacking in self-control, judgment and good taste'. "Possibly, my dear" he responded "but just think how many spinsters there would be if they were not."

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

ISLAM GYM'S. SPLENDID WIN

Although Bombay's great cricket carnival commences in December this year, the Gymkhanas are already buzzling with Quadrangular gossips.

On Saturday the Hindu Gymkhana launched in its first trial match in a two day's fixture against the Parsi Gymkhana and this has thrown cricket enthusiasts into a lot of talk about the ensuing quadrangular matches.

PARDESHI'S EARLY DISASTER.

In glorious weather the Hindus elected to bat and sent in Pardeshi and S. S. Dongre to face the bowling of Kalapesi, the Parsi speed bowler, and Hawewalla. Pardeshi met an early disaster and was l.b.w. when the score was 3 off Kalapesi. V. S. Dongre stepped into the crease and in a characterstically attractive style commenced a useful career. S. S. Dongre however deserted his brother when he was only 2 and the score board showed 13.

FRUITFUL PARTNERSHIP.

Vithal, the Hindu skipper joined Dongre V. S. and a very fruitful partnership ensued. In his graceful style Vithal treated the speactators to brilliant cricket. The partnership was broken when Dongre was out, when the score was 38 and his individual score was 47 th which he hit 8 fours. Vithal stayed on till the stumps were drawn for the day his score being 73 not out. He hit 11 fours. At the end of the day the score board showed 127 for the loss of 4 wickets.

The match will be continued to-day Sunday).

SHAKOOR'S FAULTLESS CENTURY

ISLAM GYM. DECLARES AGAINST HORNETS.

A faultless century by Shakoor was the feature of the match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Hornets. The match was drawn. The Gymkhana playing first knocked up 175 for the loss of one wicket. Shakoor scored 102 and was unbeaten when the Gymkhana declared its innings. The Hornets replied with 78 for 7 wickets.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There being only 19 valid Nominations for 16 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward and three having withdrawn their candidatures the following sixteen are elected:—

Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. K. B. Kamat, Mr. J. B. Patel, Mr. V. A. Desai, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. P. J. Mistri, Mr. V. N. Patankar, Mr. D. V. Kelkar, Mr. Mahomed Osman, Mr. Jusubbhai Vally, Mr. Munshi Kasam Ali, Mr. Abdul Rahiman, Mr. S. E. Punegar, Mr. Shaikh Hussein, Mr. Munshi Mirza Md. Ali, Mr. Raghunath Narayan Sawant.

COASTAL RESERVATION IN AUSTRALIA.

PREMIER BRUCE SPEAKS OUT

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Much prominence is being given in British Press to a speech reported to have been delivered by the Australian Premier, Mr. Bruce, at Melbourne on October 8 dealing with the Government's new proposals in regard to amending the Navigation Act, certain clauses of which had in working brought unsatisfactory results. The "Times" published a long report the next day according to which the Government proposed to repeal clauses dealing with the Coastal traffic in the Navigation Act and seeking other means to ensure encouragement to Australian shipping.

TARIFF SUGGESTED.

It was proposed to do this by adopting protection and instituting a tariff for vessels complying with the Australian standard of wages and living. Since the passing of the Navigation Act, it was found that coastal shipping facilities had actually decreased and that despite the great increase in population and expansion in trade and commerce the result had been a rise in the rates and the higher freights operated detrimentally on the Australian industry. The coastal traffic clauses had failed to achieve their object and it was contended that efforts to establish an Australian Mercantaile Marine had failed and should be abandoned. As regards the actual proposals about the duty, the Government proposed to refer the question of British and foreign vessels engaged in coastal trade to the Tariff Board.

RESULT OF HEAVY DUTY.

If the duty was imposed sufficient enough to protect Australian shipping, the Government believed it would ensure fair competition and efficient service. It would result in lower freights and fares. It was also possible that subsidies could be paid to Australian shipping from such proceeds for developing less developed portions of the Commonwealth of Australia.—Free Press.

SUBMARINE "ONDINE" SUNK

COLLISION WITH GREEK STEAMER

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—It is now learned that submarine "Ondine" was sunk in collision with a Greek steamer off Oporto on the night of 3rd October.—Reuter.

An earlier message states:—

The French submarine "Ondine" with a crew of forty-three has not been heard of since 2nd October when she was 'en route' from Cherbourg to Bizerta where she should have arrived on 8th. Search hitherto has been fruitless.—Reuter.

FINED FOR AVOIDING TO PAY FARE

On Friday last before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, prosecuted two passengers named Popatlal Ujjamshi Shah and Narayen Santaram Redker for avoiding to pay one anna fare. As both the accused pleaded guilty, His Worship convicted them and fined them Re. 1 each.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1928.

SORROWS OF THE COMMISSION.

On the eve of the second arrival of the Simon Commission we said that the anti-Commission movement would this time reveal four special features, viz., a stiffer boycott, universal support for the work of the Peoples' Commission in the shape of Nehru Committee, greater stress on National Independence as the goal, and wider participation in the national struggle by the Indian workers and peasants against their self-appointed trustees. These features are already conspicuous all over the land. The Commission's hurried night flight from Bombay is itself a tribute to the boycott atmosphere in Bombay which Sir John Simon naturally calls "sickening". Boycott meetings have also been held and are being held in the various wards of the city, to leave no doubt about the strength of the local boycott feeling. Poona's hartal and other boycott demonstrations have left nothing to be desired despite police restrictions, and the dishonest misrepresentation of the Anglo-Indian newspapers. Press reports from other parts of the country show that the spirit of boycott is even more intense now than it ever was. Reports from Delhi, Madras, Meerut, Guntur, Belgaum, Nagpur Chalisgaon, and several other places testify not only to the strength of the boycott of the Commission but also to the growing support for the All Parties' Constitution. At almost every place the support to the Constitution is coupled with the demand for Independence as the goal of India. Of special importance is the Peasants and Workers' Conference at Meerut which, while adopting the Nehru Report as the minimum demand, has declared Independence as its goal.

While the anti-Commission movement is gathering strength and volume in the country, the prospects of a "Joint Free Conference" seem to be anything but cheery. The Conference has begun with a hot discussion as to whether the Committee of the Central Legislature should be called the "Central Committee" or the "Indian Parliamentary Committee." It is natural that the Committee should seek to make some amends for its lack of any constitutional status by assuming a pompous name. It is equally natural that the Government, well aware that the Committee will meekly accept any name, are not willing to humour it. Whatever the final decision, it is necessary to know that the decision will lie either with Government or with the Commission but not with the Committee. It also appears that the right of cross-examination of witnesses conceded to the Committee some months ago is now being restricted or altogether taken away. Constitutionally speaking, whoever has the right to give has the right to withhold. And a Committee which offers its co-operation in advance in any circumstances must thank itself if what is given to-day for some specific purpose is denied tomorrow when the purpose has been served. In this respect also, whatever the final decision, it will not be the Committee's decision. Sir John is given the full right to dictate, and the Committee has given its word to obey and between the two will commence to-day the "Joint Free Conference." Mr. N. C. Kelkar wonders in what sense the Conference could be both joint and free and how its fate could be different from that of a structure with free joints. It may be that the freedom is all Sir John's and the nexus Mr. Kelkar is in search of is the Committee's readiness to co-operate with the Commission in any circumstances. We shall await developments with great interest.

Going over the long list of memoranda on various subjects by various official and kindred bodies, we can fairly guess where Sir John's 500 memoranda—excluding the last two days' crop—came from. We notice that the Sind Europeans are against its separation from Bombay. We are curious to know the views of the Bombay Government on this subject. In all probability the Government would treat their views as strictly confidential and the public may know nothing about them, till the Commission's report is published. Perhaps the Central or the Bombay Committee, if allowed, would put a question on this topic to Government's representative. The Simonite Conference at Poona, "representing all the different leading communities in India and composed of delegates from all parts of India,"—a claim as dishonest as it is grotesque—has passed some fantastic resolutions for the special edification of the Commission, against which the following is worth special mention: "In view of the very intricate questions which are to be considered by the Commission, this representative Conference makes an earnest appeal that every effort will be made to instal as a back-ground the undeniable fact that India is after all mostly composed of a series of minority communities whose interests and rights must not only be safeguarded and protected but must also be definitely established." Of the fantastic proposals that the advent of the Commission has given rise to perhaps the most fantastic, though most unexpected, are those of His Highness the Aga Khan. His Highness has seriously made the daring suggestion not advanced by a single Muslim or Hindu or European, who is in touch with the present Indian conditions, that Bengal should be partitioned for no better reason than that Muslims may have a predominantly Muslim province. Verily the Aga Khan, while claiming consideration for historical traditions is flying in the face of the most recent history of India. We have no doubt that nationalist Muslims of Bengal will themselves be the first to dismiss the mischievous suggestion summarily. We shall soon consider the Aga Khan's scheme of India as a confederacy of free States. We shall only say for the present that a change from a thoroughly unitary state to a loose confederacy of independent States is utterly unprecedented in the history of the world. Suggestions like these, we fear, are prompted by purely communal considerations and are partly the result of Government and the Commission making capital of minority claims. None will be more distracted by these proposals than the Commission itself. We would not be surprised if Sir John should feel like accepting the suggestion of the "Pioneer" to run to Pundit Motilal Nehru, for aid against the avalanche of communal claims. The Pundit, who loves a good joke, being asked as to what he thought of the suggestion of the "Pioneer" blandly says that the proper course is for Sir John to make a statement and then to ask him what he thinks of it. Joke apart, we think the "Pioneer" is too optimistic. It may be right in thinking that now or never is the opportunity. But we would say once again that nothing that Sir John or the Viceroy can do will create the real opportunity. Only His Majesty's Government or Parliament can retrieve their blunder. If the blunder is to continue, we can sympathise with the Commission in its sorrows. To the people the Commission has provided an excellent rallying cry. They have already achieved much and will now forge ahead whatever the Commission or the Government may do.

RESERVATION OF SEATS NOT WANTED

Having carefully considered Maulana Shafi Dandi's critical analysis of the merits of the Madras resolution and the alleged comparative demerits of the Nehru recommendations, we regret that we cannot agree with him. The Maulana's main objections to the Nehru recommendations as against the Madras resolution are: first, that the representation of minorities in the Provinces has been reserved for ten years only, second, that immediate steps for the separation of Sind have not been taken and, third, that Reforms in the N. W. F. P. are not recommended for immediate introduction. We need not dwell at length on the second and third objections beyond stating the simple fact that the Nehru Committee recommends immediate Swaraj and calls upon the country to work for it. It cannot, by the very nature of it, countenance any idea of progress by stages. It is not a scheme of progressive or compartmental realisation of Swaraj—reforms in a province as a first step, separation of another Province as a second and, then, finally self-government for the whole country. The Nehru Scheme is nothing if not a Scheme of full Swaraj for the entire country to be won by Indians immediately—in fact, sooner than the Maulana wants reforms in N. W. F. P. and the separation of Sind—if the Hindus and Muslims so determine.

The first objection, however, deserves more critical consideration. At the very onset we confess to a sense of disappointment at the failure of Muslim leaders to explain clearly how reservation of seats in political institutions can be claimed on religious grounds. We know that there are communal difference and conflicts, but we would like to know how, admitting for a moment the "shameless communal mentality of the majority", the Muslim minority is going to defend its rights in an institution where decisions will be, as Maulana Shafi knows, arrived at by a majority of votes. We believe in the rights of a racial or a religious minority, but they appertain to the cultural identity of the minority. They are protected by guaranteeing to the minorities, as in every country of world, their cultural autonomy. For so far as we are aware no seat has ever been reserved, as Seth Abdullah Haroon Sahib would probably have us believe, for any minority, whether in the Legislature of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary or Egypt. And this for the very sufficient reason, as Maulana Shah knows well, that Legislatures are meant for dealing with social, economic and political questions concerning the whole of the country or the Province. India under Swaraj will be no exception to this rule. Legislators may be elected as Hindus and Muslims, but once they are inside, they will be compelled to face problems involving other issues than religious. Communalism has vitiated our vision so much that many of our leaders have lost confidence in themselves. They do not seem to believe that responsible Government will induce in them a sense of responsibility as national leaders, owing obligations to their country and their nation. Sheer force of circumstances will compel them to change. The condition of India—industrial, economic and social—is such that it will demand immediate and entire attention of our legislators and administrators. If they were to neglect their duty to relieve India's suffering and indulge in discussions of whether and how music should be played before mosques or cows should be sacrificed they would be unworthy of their positions and their people would kick them out of their seats of power. India under Swaraj would demand hard real work or resignation. For these reasons we suggest that reservation for minorities even for ten years is not good in principle nor would do any positive advantage to any minority as such. We believe, as we have said, in cultural autonomy and we suggest, therefore, to the minorities to look to the Declaration of Rights rather than to useless reservation of seats in the Legislatures.

ANTI-DRINK MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT

BLESSING OF BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

It is an undeniable fact that the Bardoli Satyagraha has put fresh energy in the public life of Gujarat, and the constructive effort is particularly noticeable in the following ways:—

(1) The agriculturists have become conscious of their rights and strength and are attempting to right their wrongs.

(2) There is a definite attempt to break through customs which enforce unnecessary and unfruitful expenses on occasions of marriage and death.

(3) There is an attempt at self-improvement or self-purification. One of the signs of this movement is abstinence from alcohol.

(4) There is an awakening amongst women which is evidenced by their presence in large numbers in public meetings and movements; and

(5) There is an awakening amongst the youths of Gujarat who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of working out or helping the four reforms mentioned above.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement for abstinence from alcohol has already attracted some attention because it hurts the pockets of the Government and all other persons who are interested in this nefarious trade. The other reforms are equally important and are being worked out with firmness. The reformers have to struggle against unrighteous vested interests all along, but it is evident that in tackling the problem of alcohol they will have to work against a powerful combination of contractors, vendors, immoral Press and short-sighted Governments. The Abstinence League of Surat was started at the end of August last with the definite object of instructing and helping people to give up intoxicating drinks. Under the influence of the numerous volunteers the Raniparaj, the Kolis and other backward people had already started giving up alcoholic drinks, and it was with a view to co-ordinate their effort that this League was started. The fact that R. B. Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., is a Vice-President under whose presidentship the League was started, and Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai is a Secretary, is enough to explode the theory that this is a stunt of the Non-co-operators. The policy of the Government of Bombay is not merely that of maximum of income and minimum of consumption but definitely that of total prohibition, but even Sir Chunilal Mehta who was once enthusiastic about lessening the evil of drink must have been convinced how hopeless it is to influence this Government.

THE MOST DRUNKEN DISTRICT.

The Surat Zilla has the reputation of being the most drunken in our Presidency and perhaps in the country. The income to the Governments from the Surat Zilla, Navsari District, Bansda and Dharampur Durbars amounts to 65 lakhs and if the profits to the conractors and vendors are considered every year the people lose about a crore of rupees in drink. The people who have already given up drink since 1923 have profitted so much that it is natural that their neighbours should now desire to imitate their example. The methods followed by the members of the League are those of persuasion by lectures and by singing Bhajans. The castes have every right to eradicate ruinous immoral and pernicious habits. There is not a single instance yet reported of picketing a shop. It is perfectly ridiculous to say that this movement mainly started by Miss Mithuben Petit and supported by quite a number of Parsis, actually including some people who are in the trade, is an anti-Parsi one.

The owners of the Khajuri trees are both Parsis and Hindus and they all stand to lose if the people give up alcoholic drinks. The arguments about smuggling and methylated spirits are thoroughly worn out, the main point is that it is the duty of all Governments to help people to give up alcoholic drinksk if they desire to do so, and no Government shall be so heartless and immoral as to tempt and force people to drink.

BASELESS CHARGE.

The awakening has affected the talukas of Vyara, Mahuwa, Palsana, Bardoli, Chikli, Bulsar, Olpad, Pardi and Jalalpur. People from the adjoining Indian States are affected as much as those from the Surat District. People gather together in thousands, men and women. People addicted to drink do not easily give up its use unless their conscience is moved. At a meeting at Jharoli in the Thana District an Englishman presided and 10 of 12 Parsi liquor shop-keepers attended and showed their sympathy. The energetic worker in the Bulsar Taluka is a Parsi. Under the circumstances it is stupid and mean to foment communal feelings on this question. The motive of the League is thoroughly straightforward. It seeks to reduce or to wipe out the evil of alcoholic drink from the Surat Zilla and adjoining territories. It seeks to do so by non-violent methods; it is perfectly non-communal and non-political and in spite of all evil dogs barking it proposes silently to continue its work of social service.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE'S TRIBTE

(BY SUDHINDRA BOSE.)

During my recent visit to India, the one remark which I heard from the Government officials and Anglo-Indians, more frequently than another, was that Indians lack the power of organization and administration. Are these critics always right?

Men of great administrative gifts are seldom to be found in unlimited quantities in any country, and they can hardly be looked for in a subject country with its many inhabitations and restricted opportunities. I can, however, point to the Hindu University which I visited not long ago, as an eloquent refutation of the charge that all Indians lack administrative abilities. This great educational enterprise at Benares, which marks an epoch in the history of Indian education, was organized by Indians and is administered by Indians. It shows what Indians are capable of doing when they have half a chance

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S ACHIEVEMENT

As a member of the instructional staff of one of the largest State Universities of America, I have had considerable opportunities during the last fifteen years to come in contact with many of the leading American educators. It is, however, my opinion that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, will rank high in any group of American educational statesmen. His passion is for education; but he is not a mere visionary. A talk with him will convince even a hard-boiled Anglo-Indian how vigorously and incisively and sensibly he has dealt with every situation and problem arising out of the Hindu University during the past few years. He is a far-sighted, warm-hearted, and loveable man. Malaviya, to my mind, stands at par in diplomatic and administrative ability with the best captains of education that America or Europe can show.

AN ALL-INDIA INSTITUTION.

The Benares Hindu University is an all-Indian institution. To be sure it lays special stress upon Hindu culture and civilization; but like the Great University of Notre Dame in the United States which specializes in Catholic religion and culture, the Hindu University at Benares has it door open to all, irrespective of race, creed, or colour. It is becoming more and more Indian first, and Hindu afterwards. Its contributions to the making of modern India are unique.

I was, however, pained to hear that University had run into a debt of fifteen lacs of rupees, and that for want of accommodation it has to turn down nearly a thousand students a year. This should not be.

The Hindu University, which is attempting to combine the ancient and honoured culture of India with the modern science of Europe and America, must go on. It grants B.A., M.A., and M.Sc. degrees in almost all the Arts and Science subjects taught at other Indian universities. Perhaps that is not saying a great deal. But the high standard it has maintained in Applied Science—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining and Industrial Chemistry—demands special recognition.

TIME FOR HELP.

The laboratories, workshops and colleges, particularly the new women's college, which are doing such a vast amount of good to bring India in line with the rest of the progressive world, should not be crippled for lack of sufficient funds. Now is the time for all true lovers of India to step forward, and help Pandit Malaviya to carry on his great work. As Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, he stands for the very best in Indian educational statesmanship. Will his appeal for help strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of his countrymen? In America, I venture to say, a similar appeal would not go unheeded.

State University of Iowa,
Iowa City, U. S. A.
September 12, 1928.

Notes of the

Reforms in Afghanistan.

Thanks to the lead given by the enl[ened] King and Queen of Afghanistan, [a] spirit of reform is abroad all over [the] country. According to the latest Ass[ociated] Press message from Peshawar, the King is determined to introduce the Cabinet form of Government, himself acting for the present as the Prime Minister till a popular leader is found willing to undertake the responsibilities of the position. The King has also announced several other reforms, the most important of which is the compulsory co-education of girls and boys between the ages of five and eleven at Kabul. To prevent the purdah from acting as a drag on the educational and social progress of the people, he has left it to the discretion of the people to adhere to the old purdah or the modern thin veil, himself preferring the latter. In other words the social obligation to adhere to the old form of the purdah is gone. The Queen and the court ladies have set the example to the people by removing their veils altogether. If Indians would not set the example, they may at least follow a good one. The purdah is gone in Turkey, it is doomed in Persia and Afghanistan. It depends upon bold and true Muslim reformers in India how soon it will disappear in this country.

"Nothing Short of Disgrace."

Colonel O'Brien, a former Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, denounces the administration of justice (a reserved subject on the province) as "nothing short of disgrace." In support of his view he cites the fact that in a single year the executions in the province have reached the "extraordinary number" of 162, a figure greater than the combined total for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Assam. It is evident that the O'Dwyerian tradition still rules in the Punjab and the local officials no doubt regard the frightful number of executions and the notorious scandals of the Punjab jails as so many testimonials to the "efficiency" of law and order as a reserved subject. Colonel O'Brien is also indignant that "much of the work that should be done by responsible men of experience is performed by almost illiterate honorary magistrates." But many of these "honorary" magistrates, however illiterate, are past masters of the art of sycophancy. We shall not be surprised if the Simon visitation calls forth a fresh brood of such "honorary" magistrates, swearing that law and order would be in grave jeopardy if transferred to the people.

British Goods Not Wanted.

The General Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Indian National Congress at Calcutta has decided not to allow any British goods on the Congress grounds or even to accept advertisements from dealers in British goods. The Committee deserves to be congratulated on arriving at this decision. There has recently been much talk about the boycott of British goods. But an ounce of action is more valuable than tons of speeches and declamations. The decision of the Calcutta Committee is an indication of some earnest endeavour towards suiting action to profession. The exhibition held in Madras last year provided a lamentable proof of inconsistency in profession and practice of Congressmen inasmuch as a large variety of British goods and machinery were exhibited there. It is some consolation that though no serious effort is made in the country towards bringing about an effective boycott of selected British goods, the Calcutta Exhibition at least will not provide an excellent medium of advertisement for the latter.

Modern Persian.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is a notorious scandal that our graduates in Persian are as familiar with the current Persian language as they are almost with Arabic. There is a vast difference between Persian of the books such as are prescribed as texts by our universities and the Persian as it is used in the court, the streets and newspapers of Teheran. The Bombay University has paid little attention to this anomaly hitherto. It is a welcome step therefore on the part of certain Bombay institutions to introduce the living tongue of Iran in this Persian course. Mr. Pavri, the Principal of the Esplanade High School, has at least engaged Mr. Mazandarani, a Persian scholar, to teach coloquial Persian and give kindred facilities to the pupils of the school who will thus leave the school with an adequate as against mock acquaintance with the Persian language. Mr. Mazandarani has already given proof of his command of the Persian language quite as well as of his deep study of the social problems of Persia especially the position of womanhood of the country in his article in the August number of the "Bulletin of the Iran League."

LISM: ONLY PANACEA

re up against Imperialism"

WARAJ CONSTITUTION ANALYSED

Delhi Conference Ratifies Lucknow Decisions.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS.

MEERUT, Oct. 14.

The Delhi Provincial Conference resumed its session at half past one this afternoon. On the motion of the President the Conference unanimously adopted resolutions congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Satyagrahis of Bardoli on their successful fight against the enhancement of land revenue, and recording a sense of deep pain at the callous attitude of Government in not commuting the sentences on the Kakori prisoners and sympathising with the families of the victims. It was resolved to open a branch of Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province.

ONLY MEANS OF SALVATION

PT. JAWAHARLAL ADVOCATES SOCIALISM.

Dr. Ansari formally proposed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Presidentship amidst cheers.

Prof. Ramamurthi said that although Pandit Jawaharlal did not look it, he was really many steps ahead of his father.

NEHRU REPORT ANALYSED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an extempore address in Hindustani dealt with the Nehru Report and the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference. He had, he said, absolutely nothing to do with the Simon Commission. He had ceased to think of it, much less to talk about it.

He divided the Nehru Report into three parts i.e., communal, general and controversial as regards Dominion Status and Independence. Discussing the communal aspect he asserted that the Report not only embodied a carefully thought-out and worked-out scheme, but the decisions incorporated agreements of all people concerned. The question of Sind, reservation of seats in the Punjab and the question of joint electorates had all been settled by agreements by the parties concerned. In short the general feeling in the country was amazingly in favour of the resolutions.

SOCIALISM: ONLY MEANS OF SALVATION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru adverted to the need for adopting socialism as the only means of salvation. He said a living wage was impossible without socialism. If all vested interests were protected, as some politicians wanted, in the new dispensation of things it was impossible to provide a living wage.

Referring to Dominion Status as against Independence, the Pandit remarked that the tendency of the Nehru Committee was to limit liberty of action of those who stood for Independence, and to glorify the Nehru Report. He gave instances, especially of members of the Legislatures, "to show that "the web of imperialism was catching even Congressmen."

Freedom, declared Pandit Jawaharlal, was not going to be won by nice points made by lawyers. It could only be attained by developing the will for power. "We are up to-day against Imperialism. Does Dominion Status promise us to be relieved from it? It is all well to say that by getting Dominion Status we shall change the composition of the British Empire and Imperialism will disappear or decrease. The British Commonwealth of Nations is the strongest exponent of Imperialism. We cannot demolish it under Dominion Status."

Pandit Jawaharlal did not want that Indians should accept anything under compulsion, not even Dominion Status. Even Dominion Status could be accepted after Independence had been won for then they would be free to choose what they liked best and they would be determining their political existence for themselves. Moreover the Nehru Scheme would not develop the desire for freedom and the capacity for sacrifice, and what was still more dangerous, it would make people imagine that no sanction was necessary for it.

"VIOLENCE PREFERABLE TO SLAVERY."

Referring to the question of violence or non-violence, the President said the chief grievance of socialists against capitalism was that it developed violence and wars. "We want the world as far as possible to be without wars and violence, but though violence is utterly to be discarded it is preferable to slavery. If India is convinced that she can become free through violence she will undoubtedly have the right to have recourse to it as other countries have done. (Cheers)," Modern development of warfare had, however, made organised States terribly powerful and it was impossible to combat Government by violence. In Europe, he said, the main methods of developing sanction and of seizing power were based not on violence but on peaceful organisation of peasants and workers. That was the only way for India too Essentially ours was non-co-operation though there were differences in details. With organised masses tremendous pressure could be brought to bear on any Government. An instance in point was Bardoli.

Concluding he explained the objects of the Independence for India League which, he hoped, would meet at Delhi next month to determine its Constitution. After adopting, on the motion of the President, a resolution deploring the untimely death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SHUN THE COMMISION.

Mr. Choudhri Mukhtar Singh M.L.A. moved a resolution urging complete boycott of the Simon Commission at every stage and in every form, and calling upon the Congress organisations in the province to organise mass demonstrations in the cities which the Commission may visit, and organise extensive and intensive propaganda among Indians of all shades of opinion urging them to have nothing to do with the Commission

The resolution was supported by Pandit Gopinath Sinha and was passed by the Conference amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram"

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

At the instance of Dr. Ansari the Conference welcomed the resolution on independence passed by the Madras Congress, expressing.

The opinion that there could be no real freedom for India till the British connection was severed. Dr. Ansari declared amidst cheers that the decisions of the All-Parties Conference could not temper down the Congress attitude in favour of independence and said that the fears of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in this connection were unfounded and were based on misunderstandings.

Mr. Virayajal Singh M.L.C. said they should dismiss from their minds the Simon Commission.

JALLIANWALLA MASSACRE RECALLED.

Dr. Satyapal gave a graphic account of the treatment meted out to Indians at Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar in 1919 by British soldiers and asked the audience if they still favouder Dominion Status which involved co-operation with Britishers (Some Delegates cried: No, No certainly not) Dr. Satyapal concluded: "We shall never breathe with rest until we turn British bag and baggage from India." (Applause.)

MR. SPRATT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Spratt who arrived here this morning to participate in the Workers and Peasants Conference supporting the independence resolution said that communists had held the view until last year that the Indian national movement was a superfluous organisation of vested interests but the Madras Congress had changed their views. Indians, however, had to take matters seriously. Political independence was nothing if it did not involve economic independence. Viewed from this standpoint the Nehru report and complete independence were inconsistent. Threemorth of the total Indian capital, i.e., between 500 to 1000 million pounds sterling belonged to British firms. They had to seize it. Referring to Army occupation Mr. Spratt thought that however amateurish Indians might be they were certainly better to defend themselves than their enemies.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

On the motion of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan it was resolved to welcome the solution of the communal problems approved by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow. Maulana Fazar Ali urged the delegates to stand by the Lucknow decision.

Pandit Narder Sastri supported the Lucknow decision.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant asked the

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DR. ANSARI HITS STRAIGHT

The Aga Khan Forfeits Claim to any Consideration.

HIGH PRIEST OF BRITISH PRESTIGE

MEERUT, Oct. 14.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the statement of H. H. the Aga Khan on the Nehru Report, Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, said that H. H. the Aga Khan not only condemned the Nehru Report but his angle of vision was that it would be humiliating to Great Britain to submit to the Constitution suggested by the Nehru Committee. Such a reactionary who thought in terms of English humiliation and not in terms of the liberation of his people forfeited every right to receive the slightest consideration at the hands of the people of India, Muslims as well as non-Muslims. No amount of camouflage would convince the Muslim public that the so-called All-India Muslim All-Parties' Conference presided over by such a man was not calculated to register the decree of the Aga Khan's masters in England.—A. P.

AGA KHAN & NEHRU REPORT

SUGGESTION TO PARTITION BENGAL

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Aga Khan in an article in "The Times" on the Nehru Report dwells on its unsatisfaitory treatment of three problems: Protection to the Muslim and other minorities and provision of an adequate national army for Swaraj India. But by far the most serious and indeed insuperable defect is that the Constitution recommended predicates the unitary all India Government much on the lines of the present central authority, but without its safeguards, moral and material guarantees and its scope for development of provincial autonomy and racial developments. The Aga Khan suggests a Constitution based on the association of free States like the old German Empire. He declares that each Indian province must enjoy fully freedom and independence of, say, Bavaria in pre-war.

INDIAN FREE STATES

"The Indian Free States would resemble self-governing British dominions being ultimately held together by the bond of monarchy represented by the present British Sovereign and his heirs. Each Free State should be based not on considerations of size, but religion, nationality, race and language plus history. Thus Burma should be one State, Bengal with Mahomedan East and Hindu West should be two. On the other hand the Mahomedan provinces in the North-West should probably coalesce into one important State.

FREE ASSOCIATION OF STATES.

He adds: "The Indian principalities should enter into a free association of States because in practice their semi-autonomy would be augmented and not decreased. Larger States for example Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore could enter into an association as distinct units while groups of smaller principalities, for example Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India could confederate and enter unions as free and independent members."

PROGRESS BY STAGES.

The Aga Khan concludes by saying that the difficulty of providing adequate defence would be overcome by stages. Initially there need only be the removal of British troops and officials from the one or two well-defined areas where the new system is working. The system as it succeeded could successively be extended to other units. The success or failure of this approach to self-government will depend on the position of each unit being akin to Bavaria's former German confederation rather than that of American State or Swiss Canton."—Reu-

EXISTING GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR POVERTY OF MASSES.

DR. ANSARI SUGGESTS SOCIALISM AS PANACEA

MEERUT, Oct. 14.

A number of addresses were presented by the District Board, the Local Congress Committee and other organisations this morning to leaders including Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Kedarnath Saigal. The District Board's address drew attention to the miserable plight of the rural population.

CAUSE OF POVERTY OF MASSES.

Replying Dr. Ansari pointed out that the root cause of the chronic poverty of the masses was the existing Government machinery which was procapitalistic and imperialistic. He expressed the opinion that the only panacea was the introduction of socialism and the Congress, he said, will have to change the old policy in favour of this principle (cheers). So far the Congress was also tinged with capitalistic ideas but the time was fast approaching when its outlook will have to be entirely changed.

CHANGE NEEDED IN PRESENT EDUCATION.

Pandit Jawaharlal replying to a separate address of the District Board declared that the present rate of progress in education and amelioration of the lot of the peasants was terribly disappointing. What was needed was a revolutionary change in the existing order.

Kedarnath Saigal characterised religionists and Indian Communalists as the greatest enemies of the poor and of independence.—A. P.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Joint Electorates and Muslim Leaders.

KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES

Sir M. Shafi opposes Nehru Report without reading it!

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MULTAN, Oct. 11.

Sayad Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari addressed the joint meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans of Multan at the Lange Khan Gardens. The speaker said that they should be one when they were dealing with other nations. They may quarrel as much as they could possibly but at the time of common cause they should be one to oppose the common enemy. India's salvation depended on Hindu-Muslim Unity, which could not be achieved unless both communities were equally strong. Weakness was a sin. Mahomedans were bringing ruin on themselves with their own hands. Hindus did not hinder their progress, whether intellectual or educational. There was a time when Sir Sayyad Ahmad appealed to the Mahomedans to receive higher education and begged for funds, but the Muslim Maulvis stood in his way. They abused him, but Sir Sayyad Ahmad still demanded money for starting educational institutions, although he received bad treatment at the hands of the bigoted Maulvis.

The speaker further went on to say that other communities would not wait for them if they were left behind. He said that a Pathan was tolerated because he charged exorbitant interest of -[4]- per rupee, but the Mahomedans would pay him without any hitch, because he had the capacity to take it by force. Then why blame the Hindu Money-lenders who were charging 1 pice per rupee. Unless the Mahomedans stood upon their own legs they could not progress in the business world. He went so far as to say that one who quarrelled with his Hindu brethren was the enemy of his country and of his religion.

FUSS FOR NOTHING.

He said a word about the joint electorates of which there was so much fuss in Muslim circles. He said that some Muslims were of opinion that the Hindus being rich would purchase their votes and thus they would be reduced to a minority. Was this morality to accept bribes? Why should the Muslim community show such signs of degradation? In his opinion, the Mahomedans would not accept even thousands of rupees if they were asked to vote on payment.

The speaker appealed his community to walk and progress with the time. A community of 22 crores would not wait for them. It was with them that they should not be left behind. But there should be no jealousy.

A word about Mahomedan untouchables. The Mahomedans did not allow the poor untouchables to mix with them. There was no reason why they should not be treated like their said brethen.

SHAME TO ASK FOR RESERVATION.

Amir Amanullah got freedom because he was daring and had the will to achieve it. The progress of Afghanistan was quite prominently before them. Mustafa Kemal Pasha was alone when he got freedom. It was strange that the Sikhs who were eleven percent in population never asked for separate electorates. Was it not shameful for the Mahomedans who were in majority to beg for reservation of seats?

But the Hindus too would not allow unity because they were afraid of Afghanistan and Turkey. The speaker said that the Mahomedans would not allow any Muslim power to attack India, and neither there was any Mahomedan nation who had so much strength and courage to attack. The Hindus who were strong should not mind such petty things and should patronise the Mahomedans to progress with them. If they were in mistake it was their duty to forgive and forget.

OPPOSING NEHRU REPORT WITHOUT STUDYING IT.

Dr. Mohammad Alam approved all that was said by Sayyad Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari and added that political slavery was the main cause of Muslim backwardness. Mahomedans followed personalities and worshipped persons without thinking for themselves, whether the path taken by them was right or wrong. Sir Mohammad Shaffi in his interview to the Press said that he had not read the Nehru Report, but he would oppose it. Was this a sane argument? The leaders of the Mahomedan community were against their country without having a glance at the Report. Sir Mohammad Iqbal had no better argument against the Report except that the limitation of the age of voters at 21 would decrease the number of Mahomedans. If there was any decrease in the number of Mahomedans, that rule could be applied to Hindus as well. The Mahomedans were being taught beggary and slavery. Mahomedans had weak morals. Because the Hindus were going ahead, the Mahomedans were afraid of them. The speaker said he was not jealous of the Hindus but he wanted the Muslims to keep pace with the times.

MAHMUDABAD'S STATEMENT.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

In an exclusive interview to the Associated Press on the statement issued by Sir Mahomed Shafi as a reply to the previous press interview given by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad the latter said:

"I am much obliged to Sir Mahomed Shafi for having clarified the issues by his reply to my press interview. Sir Mahomed has given the history of separate electorates, taking good care not to mention the object which had actuated Muslims to raise a cry for the same in 1906. With hardly any political experience to their credit the Muslim political leaders of that time fell into the error of thinking that their representatives elected through separate electorates would be able to act as a powerful party and would be in a position to defeat the Hindu majority by combining with Government which was then involved in a bitter struggle with the Hindus on the question of the Bengal partition agitation. To those who had anything to do with the politics of those days, and Sir Mahomed Shafi certainly is one of them, it is an open secret that the idea of separate electorates had originated in quarters other than Muslims and the idea was caught by the late Nawab Mohsinul-mulk, who at once took a deputation to the then Viceroy and secured from the Government what the Government was itself prepared to give to the Muslim community. But much water has flown down the Ravi since then and the whole outlook of the Muslim community has undergone a serious change on account of the forces over which it has no control.

THE LUCKNOW CHANGE.

To start with it was at Lucknow the All-India Muslim League in its annual session in the year 1911 by a phenomenal change in its attitude towards Government and the country brought its political ideal into line with the Congress ideal and claimed self-Government suitable to India as its cherished object. I may here remind Sir Mahomed Shafi that this modification in the League's ideal was made under his auspices. Sir Mahomed ought to have realised the true implications involved in the change and should have foreseen the continuance of the system of separate electorates would be a negation of the first principles of representative Government. The present attitude of the Muslim community against separate electorates is a logical consequence of the step taken by the League under Sir Mahomed Shafi's guadance. Apart from this whatever may have been the virtues of separate electorates they were all swept away by the introduction of the Government India Act of 1919 which reduced the number of officials in the Councils and made it impossible for the Muslim community generally to carry anything in the legislatures with the aid of Government. It was not for any love of nationalism but from a sense of service to the community that Sir Mahomed had become a consenting party to the Delhi proposals of March 1926. I cannot imagine the reasons which led Sir Mahomed to go back on the Delhi proposals in so short a time, thus creating a situation in the country which led to the formation of a rival League at Lahore which had not the sanction of the Muslim community and which will never receive its recognition.

MOULVI M. YAKUB'S NEW ROLE.

Whatever may be the view of Sir Maho-

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FLEET STREET WINS AT LAST!

LORD BIRKENHEAD

Renounces Politics for Business

EARL WINTERTON AS SUCCESSOR.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "Sunday Times" says that Lord Birkenhead is leaving politics immediately for commercial life. The letters exchanged with Mr. Baldwin on the matter will be published in a few days.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter is informed that Lord Birkenhead is definitely leaving politics for the City post.

The resignation will take effect immediately the King accepts it. Meanwhile, pending the appointment of his successor Lord Winterton will act as Secretary of State for India.

FLEET-STREET WINS.

It has been known for some time that the City Commercial circles and big newspaper interests have been competing for Lord Birkenhead's services. It is now believed that Fleet Street has won.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

It is understood that Lord Birkenhead's wholetime entry into the newspaper world would take the form of the directorship of the Berry group to which "Sunday Times" (with which Reuter announces his resignation to-day) belongs, with possibly the direct supervision of one of Berry's most important dailies. Negotiations, however, are veiled in the deepest secrecy and the announcement of a non-journalistic directorship in the City should occasion no surprise.—Reuter.

Lord Birkenhead, who has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State for India, is claimed by Fleet Street.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' "GUIDES"

Condemn Nehru Report without Explaining It.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI'S WARNING.

"Big Brother" in Fighting Mood

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Saturday night under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee in the Chhota Qabristan. The audience numbered over two thousand.

Maulana Shafee Daudi M.L.A., the President, explained the object for which the meeting was called. Without going into details he dealt with the history of the last two years and strongly criticised what he characterised as the communalist attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha which he said had been spoiling the good work of the Congress. The Maulana emphasised the value and importance of the Congress which, in his considered opinion, was the one organisation to which Hindus and Mussalmans must took to in matters concerning India. He described the various stages through which the now well-known Delhi proposals passed until they were finally embodied in the Unity Resolution of the Madras Congress. He told the audience that in March 1927 and also on subsequent occasions Pundit Motilal Nehru wholeheartedly supported the Delhi proposals but on his return from Europe, he, for some inexplicable reason, changed his attitude. Maulana Daudi criticised the attitude of "insulting indifference" which the Lucknow Conference had adopted towards the Muslims by contemptuously rejecting their just demands. He wanted unity, but the Nehru recommendations were fatal to that unity. On these grounds he was opposed to the Nehru Committee Report.

PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES.

Seth Abdullah Haroon of Karachi then proposed the first resolution. He expressed his regret that the narrow-mindedness of the Hindus should have obliged him to propose the resolution. He referred to what happened in 1920. In the name of justice he appealed to the Hindu and Nationalist leaders to remember what sacrifices the Mussalmans had made and how they seceded from their own friends for making possible a united Nation. What did the Mussalmans get in return for their services? The Nehru recommendations which deprived them of their just rights. Indian political leaders ought to have considered not only what Dr. Ansari wanted or Maulana Shaukat Ali wanted or the speaker himself wanted but also what every Muslim wanted. Citing the example of Poland, Czechoslovakia etc., he asserted that there was no Constitution in the world that did not provide for the protection of minorities. He also asserted that the Nehru Report was written by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Aney.

If the speaker were in the position of Hindus, with their superiority in education, wealth and numbers he would give the minority everything that it desired. Government, he said, was not a question of the Bania's weights and measures. He instanced Zaghlul who gave the minority of Copts all concessions in regard to representation and services so that now, nobody could find any difference between the majority and the minority.

"BIG BROTHER" SPEAKS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali seconded the resolution. He blamed the attitude of the Hindus which he said had estranged Mussalmans and declared that if they did not change their mentality there would be no unity. He dealt with the genesis of the Nehru Committee. He alleged that when in the Congress Working Committee they did not succeed in going back on the Madras Resolution then Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal hit upon the idea of the Constitution. Originally names of four persons viz., Pandit Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Aney and Dr. Ansari were proposed, all four being against reservation of seats. Mahatmaji had opposed the inclusion of Mr. Qureshi's name when it was proposed by Maulana Sahib.

Proceeding Maulana Sahib said that he wanted nothing more than what was the Mussalman's right. He did not want the Mussalman to beg anything of the Hindu and that was why he wanted reservation of seats. He wanted the Muslims to stand on their own legs and become powerful else the Hindus would deceive them as Englishmen had done. He said that even if the demands were granted he would in view of the shock of disillusionment that he had experienced and that still hurt him hesitate to accept the bona-fides of the Hindus unless they gave unmistakable proofs of their sincerity. He complained of the attitude of Sir C. Setalvad the President of Jahangir Hall meeting for not reading his letter and protested against stopping two Khilafat workers from going to the dais to hand over his letter. Maulana Sahib appreciated Mr. Brelvi's acceptance of his invitation to be present welcomed him and hoped that the audience would give him a patient hearing (there were some interruptions at this stage at the reference to Mr. Brelvi but order was soon restored).

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi then rose to oppose the resolution. In his speech which but for one or two interruptors who were quickly silenced by the President and audience itself, was well received. The speaker thanked the conveners for giving him an opportunity to speak. He said he felt very much pained that on this important question he differed from men like Maulanas Shafi Daudi and Shaukat Ali who had made great sacrifices in the cause of the country's freedom. But as a Muslim, it was his duty to give expressions to the views he firmly held and he hoped that they would give careful consideration to what he said. He had very closely and attentively followed the eloquent and impassioned speeches of the President, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, but he was keenly disappointed to find that, except for vague denunciations of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the alleged Hindu mentality, Dr. Ansari and those Muslims like himself (the speaker) who supported the Nehru Report, there was no mention made in those speeches as to what really were the Nehru recommendations and how they did not safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans of India. The meeting, he understood, was called for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Muslims of Bombay on the Nehru Report and the decisions of Lucknow Conference. Justice and fairness demanded that when the previous speakers denounced both the Report and the decisions they should have told the audience what the recommendations of the Report and the decisions of the Lucknow Conference were and how they failed to protect Muslim interests before they asked them to pronounce their considered opinion on them. That, unfortunately, was not done and it was therefore, his duty to tell them the truth about the Nehru Report and leave the judgment to them.

MUSLIM INTERESTS SAFE GUARDED

In his opinion the interests of Muslims were better safe-guarded under the Nehru Report than under any scheme that had so far been proposed and this fact could be best brought home to them if they compared them with the Congress proposals which Maulana Shaukat Ali had accepted. Mr. Brelvi then dealt with each important recommendation of the Nehru Committee for protecting Muslim interests and compared it with the corresponding proposal made by the Congress on the basis of Delhi proposals. The Congress asked for Joint electorates and so did the Nehru Report. He did not wish to deal with the Shafi school which insisted on demanding separate electorates for Maulana Shaukat Ali was committed to joint electorates with reservation of seats. In the Central Legislature under the Congress proposals Mr. Brelvi said, Muslim had reservation of seats on the population basis with no right to contest additional seats which meant that even in provinces where they were in a majority they could not send more representatives than their population warranted. On the other hand under the Nehru Scheme they could do so. Because under that scheme their seats were reserved according to population in provinces where they were in a minority and not reserved in those, that is, the Punjab Bengal, Sind and N. W. Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan, where they were in majority—with the most important proviso that in every province they could contest and win seats in addition to those to which they were entitled according to population. Who, Mr. Brelvi asked, could then say that Muslim interests were jeopardised under the Nehru scheme?

Coming to Provinces, in the Punjab and Bengal according to the Congress proposals, seats were reserved for Muslims according to population, that is, they could not get more than 55 and 54 per cent respectively in those provinces, whereas according to the Nehru Report there were no reserved seats which meant that Muslims could secure more than 60 per cent seats. As regards the remaining provinces, the Congress proposals stipulated reservation of seats for Muslims on a population basis with reciprocal concessions to Hindu minorities in other provinces. On the other hand, under the Nehru Report while seats in proportion to population were guaranteed they were given the further advantage of contesting additional seats and he asked them if they thought that this was betraying Muslim interests. Again the Congress recommended the separation of Sind and reforms in N. W. Frontier Provinces and so did the Nehru Report.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

But more important than anything else was the fact that while the Congress had not settled the question of franchise the Nehru Committee had recommended adult suffrage which was not only in accordance with the Islamic principle of equality of men but would remove the disabilities under which Muslims, backward as they were educationally and economically, would labour if the franchise were based on literacy or property. Again, the Declaration of Rights, which was a special feature of the Nehru Report, fully safe-guarded the religious liberty and cultural autonomy of Muslims and these in fact were all to which, in his own opinion a minority in any country was entitled. Nor was that all. Hindustani, written in Persian and Devnagri character was recognised to be the languages of the Commonwealth. Considering all these he asked them whether as fair-minded men they did no recognise that Muslim interests were fully safe-guarded by the Nehru Report. He was personally opposed to the Nehru Report in one important respect (cheers). But he opposed it for this reason that it had not done away with reservation of seats for Muslims altogether.

RESERVATION NOT WANTED.

The audience applauded Mr. Brelvi when he said that as a Muslim he wanted his co-religionists to stand on their own legs and fight the elections without the artificial aid of reservation of seats. He felt ashamed that 7 crores of Muslims were afraid that they would not be able to maintain their position in a Swaraj Government without reservation of seats. He hoped that what he had urged before them would induce them to accept the Nehru Report. He appealed to them as Indians to accept it if they were sincere in their desire for freedom. Let them remember that the Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge of Lord Birkenhead that they could not compose their differences and produce an agreed Constitution. If they opposed this Report, which was the finest achievement of the collective wisdom of India, they would be merely playing into the hands of the enemies of their country's freedom. From the manner in which they had received the speeches of Maulanas Shafi Daudi and Shaukat Ali it seemed that they were not in favour of the Nehru Report. But let them remember that the Muslims of the Punjab and Bengal who were most vitally affected whole-heartedly supported it. It was a pity that the Urdu translation of the Nehru Report had not yet been published. It would be published soon and he appealed to them at least to reserve their judgment until they had studied the Report for themselves, if they did not wish to be influenced by his interpretation of its recommendations.

PRINCIPLE OF NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee then spoke. He said:—

"I have come here and stand before you as a Muslim and also as one of the representatives of Muslims of this City on the Legislative Council and as one of the elected representatives on the Municipal Corporation for the last fourteen years. I have not come at the invitation of Maulana Shaukat Ali and I say this because just now Maulana Shaukat Ali has said that he had invited Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi and Mr. Chagla of whom Mr. Brelvi is present. I have come of my own accord as a Muslim I repeat what I said at the meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, and I am glad that the reporter of The "Times of India" is here because what I said there has been already reported in that paper, and you will all agree with me that the "Times of India" is not so good a friend of mine.

I said at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall that I rise to support the principle of the Nehru Report, requiring the transfer of Government of India from the hands of the people of England to that of the Indians. The Muslims of this City are not going to co-operate with the Simon Commission but they do wish to look into the Nehru Report as they find that a careful consideration of it is necessary for the future of India and all the communities. I ask my Muslim friends to go to the All-Parties' Convention to be held in Calcutta and see that what they desire is done. It is necessary that full and free discussion of some details is necessary and specially the question of reserved seat should be fully discussed. I have no objection to Muslims holding an All-Parties' Conference of their own to discuss in detail the Nehru Report it is an important document and there are various shades of opinion amongst Muslims and if hey hold a Conference and decide something agreeable to all, it will be good for them then to present their case before the All-Parties' Convention.

A WARNING.

I want that the All-Parties' Muslim Conference must not be of those or majority of those who wanted to drag up to co-operate with the Simon Commission but we may to dragged nor should it be under the influence of those who have already tried their best to mislead us before now. Anyhow we must be prepared to be present in full force at the next Congress. I may add that so far as Muslims of this City and of Deccan and Gujarat are concerned the movement to separate Sind will reduce the Muslim minority of 20 per cent at present to something like 8 per cent. I feel about this but I do not mind we will be broad-minded, we do not wish to present our case as some of the Hindu leaders have been doing so far as Sind is concerned where they are 25 per cent and not 8 per cent as we would be. My Punjab brethren present here are for their majority in the Punjab and my Sind brethren present here wish Sind to be separated; let them have it. I treat that as a provincial affair but I do wish to say that in all such affairs our Punjab, Bengal and Sind brethren will allow us also to speak for ourselves.

HINDU MAHASABHA ACTIVITIES.

As for the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha I must regretfully say that before the meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha was held in Bombay about 4 or 5 years ago the relations between Hindus and Muslims were very good. But since then they have not been so. Not only that but only a few months back when there was a little fracas at Mandvi I found the Hindu Sabha actively asking Hindu merchants to try the boycott movement. I am glad that did not happen and the good name of merchants in Bombay was saved. This City of ours depend on trade commerce and industry and for this it is the Premier City. Not only that but it is in this City that Indians have much more control of our trade commerce and industry than anywhere in India and even in our Municipal affairs we citizens of the city are the masters. I wish and hope that the good feeling existing between all classes in Bombay will be always maintained by all of us and no outside influence of any kind and of body will be allowed to prevail. With these words I would like to resume my seat but before doing so let me thank you all for so kindly giving me your patient hearing. I have not heard any hard word for away the word shame. Even at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall I did not hear the word shame being used when I spoke nor do I find any papers reporting so but some one just told me that in the "Khilafat" a Moulvi Sahib from the Punjab who was at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall has stated in his interview that as soon as I got up there was a Muslim who should "shame". I say this is not correct and if it was then it was not a befitting thing for a Muslim to have done so specially as I was a Muslim and before he heard me to speak anything. And I hope you all agree with this my view and you all agree that Muslims ought not to cry out shame to any one much less before they have heard one say anything. I thank you once again and resume my seat".

"SHAMELESS MENTALITY."

After Mr. Abid Ali had spoken, Maulana Shafi Daudi then replied to Mr. Brelvi.

He said that the place for comparing the Nehru Report and Madras Resolutions was a small meeting of a few men and that was why they were calling the All-Parties' Muslim Conference.

Because Mr. Brelvi had introduced the question he wanted to refer to some salient points without going into details.

The Madras Congress resolution reserved seats for and conceded to Muslims the reservation of seats on population basis in every province. Also reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities might be made by mutual agreement so as to give the representation in excess of their population and the concession agreed upon for the provinces should also be made in the Central Legislature from those provinces. But Pundit Motilal Nehru was opposed to it. And although an overwhelming majority of those who attended the informal conference at Anand Bhawan on July 7 was favourable to it, Pandits Nehru, Malaviya, Mr. Aney and Sardar Mangalsingh would not agree and were ready to break up the conference. Then the formula was adopted that they were unanimously opposed to reservation of seats but if an agreement were possible only by reservation of seats on the population basis then they recommended it for majorities and minorities for 10 years. But when final recommendation was recorded in the Report, the Punjab and Bengal were not allowed reservation at all and minority provinces were allowed reservation only for 10 years of course with the right of contesting unreserved seats in place of reciprocal concessions.

One could easily see, Maulana Daudi said, that in the conditions in which Hindu Mahasabha activities had plunged the country it was impossible for Mussalmans with a very small number of voters to succeed in capturing any of the unreserved seats. Further there was no chance of the Muslim minorities to get into any representative institutions after ten years so long as the shameless communal mentality of the Hindu majority in preaching exclusiveness to its community was not suppressed.

As to Sind: The Bombay A. I. C. C. resolved that the question of separation of Sind be taken in hand immediately and the Congress at Madras endorsed it. But because the Hindu Mahasabha had raised administrative and financial objections on 7th February 1928 the Lucknow Conference hedged its recommendations with three provisos involving all sorts of financial and administrative difficulties. He could not understand Pundit Motilal Nehru's opposition to the resolution in Bombay Council regarding separation, basing it on grounds which would stagger an honest man. His mentality was similar to that when he had opposed reforms for the N. W. F. P.

Although the Report stated that the N. W. F. P. should have the same form of Government as any other Province no resolution was brought in the Lucknow Conference to emphasise it as was done in regard to many other demands.

As it was getting late, he did not discuss some other points which were no less important e.g. the Declaration of Rights wherein Muslims would like many more things to be excluded from the grip of the Legislatures "so long as the Legislatures are overshadowed by members having a shamelessly communal mentality". They were formulated by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and accepted by the Khilafat Committee at Lucknow.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed, with two dissentients, including Mr. Brelvi:—

Resolution I.—This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay reiterates its previous decision that the recommendations of the Nehru Report and the decisions of the Lucknow Conference would not be accepted to it unless and until the amendments, as proposed by the Central Khilafat Committee or those that may be proposed by the All-India Muslim Conference, were acceptable by it. Further this meeting considers it necessary to state no pact, compromise nor understanding would be effective nor worth acceptance unless it was free from selfishness and from a desire for domination, but must be one based on toleration and broad-mindedness; it, therefore, appeals to the supporters of the Nehru Report not to disregard the Muslim demands and thus widen the gulf between the two communities but instead lay the firm foundation of such a mutual peace and good-will that may help in the great struggle for the freedom of our Motherland.

Resolution II.—This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay earnestly appeals to all the respective Muslim Parties, Organizations and leaders to come forward and organize the All-India Muslim Conference and to make it a great success.

It further begs of them to consider the Nehru Report from the Muslim point of view and formulate such fair, just and reasonable proposals as would safeguard the the honour and dignity of Islam and Muslims and further the interest of our Motherland without endangering in any way the legitimate interests and rights of any other community, thus giving fresh impetus to the great struggle for freedom of our country.

Resolution III.—This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay feels its painful duty to draw attention of the supporters of the Nehru Report to the unfortunate mentality which is being exhibited by them in suppressing the public voice of the Muslims when they are putting forward their legitimate demands and thereby causing injury to their interests. It is further of opinion that by mixing the boycott of the Simon Commission along with the support for the Nehru Report, it desired to put Muslims in an awkward position by mixing the issues, and there is a grave danger of the Hindu-Muslim feelings growing more strained if the same mentality is exhibited in future as was done in the meeting of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last Thursday. If this disregard to the Muslim feelings is continued, the responsibility for the unfortunate consequence that would issue would fall on them and them alone.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

(Continued from page 7.)

med Shafi to-day the Muslim community can only judge the Nehru Report in the light of the Madras Congress and the Calcutta Muslim League resolutions, the latter being held under the presidency of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub. We have before us the Calcutta League resolution, but I fail to find in it the demands which now adumbrated by Moulvi Yakub in his criticism against the Nehru Report. I cannot deny Mr. Yakub the right to change his mind periodically on grave political questions, but I certainly object to his views being represented as the views of the President of the Muslim League.

JINNAH: THE ONLY AUTHORITY.

As a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League Sir Mahomed Shafi ought to know that under the League's constitution the function of the President of the Annual Session of the League cases with the ending of the session. The permanent President of the League Mr. Jinnah, is the only proper authority who can speak in the name of the League when it is not in its annual session. In the absence of Mr. Jinnah, the permanent President, the Council of the League is the only proper body which could convene an All-P... Conference if it had th... to do so. In the absenc... move on the part of th... League, I would strongly ... individual members of Le... no locus standi to issue m... Conference of the character ...

MISSION OF DISRUP...

I must confess that Sir Moha... fi's statement has made it clear th... object of the proposed Conferenc... wreck the good work done by the ... ties' Conference at Lucknow. Now ... he has set the ball rolling let us ... that Mr. Yakub will also follow s... and explain to the Muslim public the ra... object of holding the proposed Confer... ence which apparently seems to be to di... vide the community and thus make it impossible to achieve national unity for ever. The decision of the proposed Conference, convened as it is by members of the Legislatures who were returned through separate electorates, is a foregone conclusion. The accused parties cannot be their own judges. I would earnestly appeal to the Muslim community to keep itself aloof from the proposed Conference whose avowed object is to frustrate the good work so far done by the All-Parties' Conference by making unity among the different communities in India impossible. The only accredited body to convene such a Conference if at all it is necessary, is the All-India Muslim League. Sir Mahomed Shafi claims to be the elected President of the Calcutta Session of the League, but he had not the courage actually to preside over the session. He may be the President of the Lahore League but this has no legal existence for the Muslim community.

LUCKNOW DECISIONS HAVE COME TO STAY.

Whatever may be the position of Sir Mahomed Shafi as an individual, he cannot arrogate to himself the right which legally belongs to Mr. Jinnah. In conclusion I may add the Nehru Report as modified by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow has come to stay in the country and no amount of propaganda, mischievous or otherwise, will be able to undo the work so far done by the accredited representatives of the different important parties and communities in the country for the national progress of the motherland.—A. P.

SOCIALISM: ONLY PANACEA

(Continued from page 7.)

Conference to accept the recommendations of the All-Parties' Conference on the subject of a Constitution for India.

Moulvi Abdul Rahman said that His Highness the Aga Khan who was merry-making in Europe had no right to pass an opinion on the Nehru Report.

The resolution was adopted.

ECONOMIC SAFE-GUARDS.

The Conference then appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. Ansari, Mr. Jan Preshad and Mr. Baldeo Chobe to prepare suitable economic safeguards for the so-called depressed classes and other backward groups and communities to be embodied in the Nehru Report.

The Conference also recommended to the Provincial Congress Committee to take in its charge the organisation of peasants and workers and start among them a vigorous propaganda regarding political uplift and formulate economic programme for their betterment.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ENEMIES OF INDIA.

BUREAUCRACY AND ITS HENCHMEN

MEERUT, Oct. 14.

Presiding over the Workers and Peasants' Conference last night, Mr. Kedarnath Saigal gave a statistical account of the miseries of Indian labourers and workers. He said the enemies of the land were the bureaucracy, the Indian leaders and the "religious dacoits" who were in alliance with the existing order. Touching the Simon Commission he hoped that he would meet with the fate of the Milner Commission in Egypt. Mr. Saigal said he would accord full support to the Nehru Report if it accepted Complete Independence.

The Conference adopted a resolution appreciating the bravery of the political sufferers, and condemning Government for meting out cruel treatment to them.

A Moscow returned student said that there was a freer atmosphere even in Russian jails than in the whole of India.—A. P.

KARAD BOYCOTT'S SIMON TEAM

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD, Oct. 13.

The Karad Taluka Congress Committee convened a public meeting yesterday to boycott the Simon Commission and to support the Nehru Committee Swarajya Scheme and to protest against Vinayakrao Savarkar's ban under the Presidency of Mr. Sadashivrao Altekar, President Satara District Congress Committee.

RATNAGIRI YOUTHS ACCEPT NEHRU REPORT

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 13.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Youth League unanimously passed a resolution boycotting the Simon Commission. It also recorded full support to the Nehru Committee's report as India's minimum demand.—A. P.

ND NOW THE NEW 65!

THE motoring public has long awaited and expected a really fine, moderate-priced, six-cylinder motor car.

Announcements have heralded such cars time after time, but too often in the effort to establish a price low enough to quickly popularize the car, costs were reduced to such an extent that the original intention of producing "a really fine car" was not realised at all.

But NOW a radical and revolutionary method of introducing quality manufacturing into a moderate priced product has been perfected.

You know this revolutionary method of engineering and manufacturing as the "**Chrysler Plan of Standardized Quality**."

This plan, under which practices and methods of production employed in Chrysler's most costly cars are utilized in the production of Chrysler's less expensive cars, makes it possible to produce in the new Chrysler "65", the finest motor car that has ever greeted the world's market at anywhere near its price.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

New slender profile radiator, external fitments of new and costly chromium-plating—new longer chassis and longer, wider, roomier bodies—new development of Chrysler military front and cadet visor—new arched window silhoutte, giving an unusually beautiful effect both inside and outside—new "airwing" full crowned fenders, lower, broader and more sweeping—all bodies insulated from frame with live rubber mountings—new design instrument panel, in black and silver—new "Silver Dome" 65 h.p. high-compression engine using any petrol—65 miles plus—counterweighted seven-bearing crankshaft—only car at or near this price with this costly design feature—new light action internal-expanding Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes with squeakless moulded brake linings unaffected by weather conditions, another exclusive feature in this price class—Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers, front and rear. Spring ends anchored in live rubber in place of metal shackles.

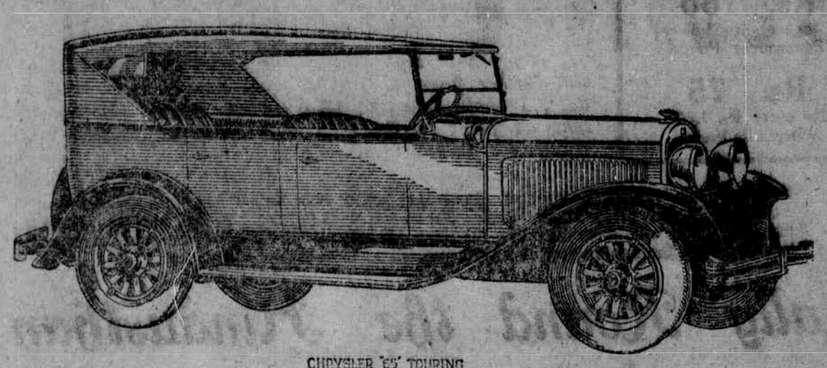
CHRYSLER "65"

This claim is made in sober earnest, and without the least fear of meeting with even a serious difference of opinion. We rest the case with the cars themselves and offer them to your judgment with the confidence that no examination or test, however critical or severe, can do anything but prove them to the greatest values the world has ever seen at their prices.

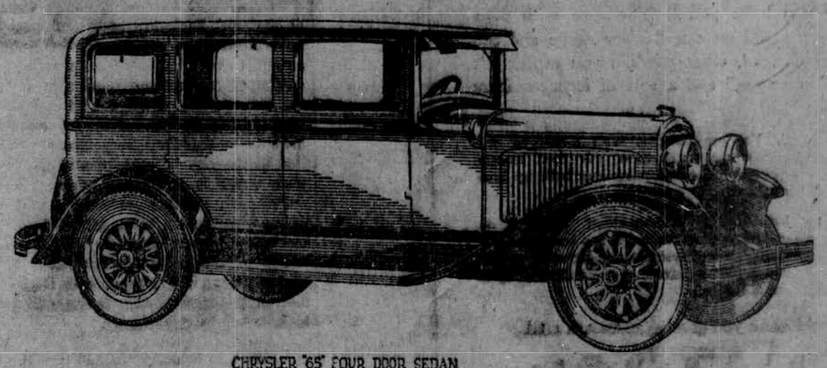
Features that cannot escape you are the new light-action, internal expanding, hydraulic four-wheel brakes, and the 7 bearing counter-weighted crankshafts.

The comfort and riding ease of the car's passengers is assured by increased car length; by long springs with their ends anchored in blocks of live rubber instead of metal spring shackles; and Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers.

A study of their features and an inspection of the illustration will be enough to convince you how strikingly superior they are to every car that venture to compete with them in the moderate-priced field.



CHRYSLER '65' TOURING



CHRYSLER '65' FOUR DOOR SEDAN

ON VIEW AT

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

W OMEN AND POLITICS

WHY INDIANS ARE TREATED AS PARIAHS

NEED OF RAISING MARRIAGEABLE AGE

MEERUT, Oct. 13.

The Womens' Political Conference opened its session at noon here to-day. Shrimati Shushila Devi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates recalled the mutiny of 1857 which she said originated in Meerut. Unfortunately their endeavour to win freedom was frustrated by foreigners but Indians were asserting themselves again, and she hoped that if all united now, their efforts would be crowned with success. Shushila Devi deplored the infinitesimal percentage of educated Indian women, and strongly pleaded for the abolition of the purdah system. She urged the delegates to use only Swadeshi and to boycott all foreign goods.

She drew attention to India's war services but to-day Government's reciprocity was manifest from the continued imprisonment of the brave Kharag Bahadur Singh who was suffering in the cause of Indian women.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Shrimati Parvati Devi, of Kamelia, Punjab, delivered an extempore presidential address in Hindi. She declared that Indian women had to fight with two sets of people—the British Government of India and Indian mankind. The latters treatment of them was very harsh. Indians should be ashamed of committing social matricide. It was their attitude towards women which made Indians pariahs in South Africa and slaves in the eyes of the rest of the world. She advocated the abolition of purdah and multiplication of schools for the education of girls. She advised women to spin for at least three hours daily. She also drew attention to the activities concerning widow remarriage and supported them. She said marriageable age for girls should be eighteen and for boys twenty-six. Parvati Devi related amidst cries of "shame" the instance of a Hindu of sixty who had recently married for the twenty-sixth time, some of his wives being alive.

It is understood that the Subjects Committee of the Womens' Conference has adopted a number of resolutions fixing the marriageable age of girls at eighteen and favouring the complete abolition of the purdah system, and congratulating Kharag Bhadur Singh for upholding the honour of Indian womanhood.—A. P.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP

"ROB" WINS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At Kempton, to-day, the Duke of York Handicap (one and a quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

Rob	... 1
Delius	... 2
Pantera	... 3

The following were starting prices: ten to one against Rob, fifteen to two against Delius and twenty to one against Pantera.

Thirteen ran. Won by head. Two lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

THE CESAREWITCH

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Following are probables for Cesare, with their jockeys: Bois Josselyn (Allemand, Brown Jack (Steve Donoghney), Bay Boy Second (Beasley), Artic Star (Perryman), Blancona (Lane), Capapie (Weston), Accalmie (Vatard). Eagles Prite (Dines), Baytown (F. Fox), Maid or Perth (Sirett), Conciliator (Blank), Alacrity (Southey), Westwicklow (Gordon Richards), Samphire Second (A. Burns), Plumbago (S. Wragg), Steel Point (Barber), Autocrat (Harris), Tourist (Baines), Troubadour (Cordell), King Harald (Robertson), Jarvis (Jefferies), Nepeta (Magee), fair Charlotte (Blank), Kissoven (Berry), Plymouthhoe (Stephenson), Dovedale (Kimberley), Chiaroscuro (Cothin).—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENTS & DY. PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATURES

CONFERENCE TO BE PRESIDED OVER BY HON MR. PATEL

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The next annual Conference of Presidents and Deputy Presidents of Legislatures will meet at Delhi on 5th, 6th and 7th January under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—A. P.

TERRIBLE TRAIN SMASH AT GLASGOW

BRIDEGROOM KILLED: BRIDE'S LEG AMPUTATED

HORRORS OF DISASTER TUNNEL

LONDON, Oct 13.

When the rescuers on the Glasgow disaster after two hours' hacking of the wreckage in the long and narrow Queen's Street Tunnel dragged out the body of a man, confetti fluttered from his clothing and there was crushed carnation in his buttonwhole. Th ebody was identified as that of Mr. Donaldson Gray from Glasgow who had been married three hours previously. His bride, one of the first injured to be removed had her leg amputated at an infirmary. The second newly wedded pair were James and Mrs. Ross from Glasgow. Both were injured and each had a broken leg. Mrs. Gray is in critical condition. The Express was travelling to London via Edinburgh, but most of the victims (officially stated in the morning as one killed and fifty injured) were from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Many passengers travelling to London escaped, and were detained till a later train owing to heavy booking. The rear coach through which the engine of the empty train tore was fortunately unoccupied.

Later.—The deaths in this disaster now number two.—Reuter. Special.

MAIL AND GOODS TRAIN COLLIDE

LONDON, Oct 13.

The number of persons killed in the Charfield railway disaster is now ten, and the number of those injured, 21.

It was an Express from Leeds proceeding to Bristol which collided with a shunting good rtain. Another good train in the up-line was also involved, some of the carriages of the Express swinging into it after the collision. Both the engines were smashed, and burnt to unrecognisable metal. Rescue work is most difficult and coaches are still blazing at nine in the morning.

TRAINS BURST INTO FLAMES.

The colliding Express struck at five in the morning in front of the Goods-train which was backing into a siding. Three coaches of the Express were telescoped and both the trains burst into flames. Passengers in the Express were imprisoned in the wreckage which piled up. The impact was so terrific that some of the wreckage struck a road bridge, partly demolishing it.—Reuter.

MR. GORWALA'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our worthy veteran Parsi member of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Hirji Behdin, has broadcasted among the members of the Municipal Corporation a cutting from his paper the "Kaiser-i-Hind" in which he attributes the defeat of the proposal for the extension of the services of Mr. Gorwala the Accountant of the Improvement Trust to a spirit of communalism pervading amongst the Hindu members of the Corporation. To put it plainly Mr. Hirji Behdin wants the public to believe that the Hindu members voted against the proposal because the applicant in this case was a non-Hindu and a Parsi. It is deplorable that an eminent publicist of the kind of Mr. Hirji Behdin should fail to face the facts squarely and impute unworthy motive to those who hold views opposite to him and who regard the proposal as not suitable in the interests or the economic conditions of the Improvement Trust. No body doubted or disputed the ability of Mr. Gorwalla. Mr. Hirji Behdin was personally present when the debate on the extension of Mr. Gorwala's services was conducted in the Corporation and he should have seen that the opposition to extension was based exclusively on economic grounds. Mr. Gorwalla was drawing a salary of Rs. 1200/ per month and an Officer drawing such a heavy salary per month was not at all needed by the Trust. It was therefore, equitable and in the interests of the rate payers of the City of Bombay that his services should have been dispensed with when there was overwhelming evidence that his services to the Trust were no longer necessary, which for no good reason involved a heavy item of expenditure.

In view of the needlessness of the services of Mr. Gorwalla, it would have been a mere reckless luxury to have approved the retention of the services of Mr. Gorwalla, and when members take a proper perspective of the whole situation Mr. Hirji Behdin, unfortunately, takes an uncharitable view and does not hesitate to create imaginary communal bogies.

The charge of communalism levelled against the Hindus would futher appear to be hasty and unjustifiable if we take into consideration the other many non-Hindu members who actually participated in the debate and voted against the proposal. Amongst them there were some Christians and Europeans also. Is Mr. Hirji Behdin prepared to say that these non-Hindu members also were actuated by communal considerations when they opposed the further retention of the service of Mr. Gorwalla. Mr. Hirji Behdin also appears to have forgotten the past events in the Corporation. Very recently Mr. Daruwalla was appointed to the post of The Depty Drainage Engineer. There were many combatants in the field whose qualifications were undeniably greater and superior to Mr. Daruwalla. In spite of all that Mr. Daruwalla succeeded. Would Mr. Hirji Behdin like to be accused of communal bias for this selection, at the hands of any other Hindu member of the Corporation. Let not Mr. Hirji Behdin forget that Mr. Daruwalla had support from a number of Hindu members.

It is not difficult to understand the object of raising this communal issue at this particular time The Municipal elections are fast approaching and it is probably an endeavour to cultivate a communal virus amongst the voters. In his attempt to blame the Hindu members Mr. Hirji Behdin has himself shown how communal he is in his outlook. If only Mr. Hirji Behdin had seen the ill effects of this sort of propaganda he would have realised how much he has blundered.—Yours etc.

ONE IN THE KNOW.

THANA ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have withdrawn my candidature, and am not going to stand as a candidate for the ensuing by-election to the Bombay Legislative Council. I am of the Congress, and have withdrawn my candidature in order to avoid a conflict among Congressmen. I thank all those friends who have so far worked for me. The official candidate of the Congress is Mr. Chhotalal Shroff and I request the voters to vote for him.—Yours etc.

R. S BHAGVAT.

Thana Oct. 10.

INSURRECTION IN KANSU.

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED

CAUSES OF TROUBLE

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Peking.—At least a hundred thousand are stated to have been killed in the insurrection in the province of Kansu. Furthermore, the rising and massacre it involved combined with the drought have resulted in a famine. The trouble started in April when Moslem delegates who went to the provincial authorities with a petition for the postponement of new taxes were murdered. Thereupon a rising started at Titaochow, south of Lanchow.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

MAMMOTH FLOATING DOCK

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Singapore.—The first portion of the mammoth floating dock for the naval base which left Tyne on 21st June towed by Dutch tugs arrived here this morning. The second portion is due on Monday. The task of joining two sections will probably occupy four months.—Reuter.

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

RESULT OF DOUBLES FINAL

LONDON, Oct. 13.

In the final of the doubles in the world's professional lawn tennis championship at Queen's Club R Najuch (Germany) and Albert Burke (France) beat R. Hamilton and Edmond Burke (France) 3/6 1/6 6/3 7/5 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE

VICEROY PROROGUES SESSION

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Viceroy has prorogued the session of the Indian Legislature.—A. P.

Glorious Health

AS long as a man is sound in limb, stomach and head (lots manage without brains!), nothing much should be the matter with him.

When your car stops, the first thing to do is to see whether you have petrol. The same with your body. Your blood must feed every nerve and cell. If it is too diluted, what else can you expect but fatigue, "nerviness," and a sort of let-me-sit-here feeling?

Feed your blood. You can do that with Sanatogen, for Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—that build up keen energy and buoyant health.

Why not try Sanatogen for a short time? There is no uncertainty about the results. Sanatogen has been tried out conclusively by thousands of Physicians, and scores of professional football players (whose income depends directly upon their health), take it regularly.

That should make you give it, at least, a trial.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES AT AJMER

POLITICAL AWAKENING PEOPLE

A WELCOME MOVE BY ARYA SAMAJ

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, Oct. 10.

Torn as it is under the mutual differences of public workers and the autocracy of non-regulated administration, Ajmer has not escaped the wholesome touch of the All-Parties' decisions and the birth of the Independence League at Lucknow. The Congress Committee here as elsewhere is moving and moving in the right direction. The national workers are developing a socialistic out-look. Out of about 500 Congress members enrolled so far the majority are from the labouring and poorer classes. A number of members of the Independence League have also been enlisted by the Provisional Secretary for Rajputana—Pandit Arjunlal Sethi. A regular branch of the League will soon be established. Congress elections are expected to be livelier this year.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Ajmer Municipality is perhaps one of the most backward bodies of local self-government. With an apathetic public, an autocratic administration and the domination of officials and toadies in alliance, the municipality could not be expected to be anything better. The consequences have been therefore very grave. Sanitation in the city is most unsatisfactory and pure water is a blessing which Ajmerwallas are perhaps ordained to cherish as an ideal never to be achieved. Infant mortality is appaling and the general health of the people deteriorating. The next elections will take place in December and it is expected the voters will prove to be wiser by experience.

ARYA SAMAJ ACTIVITIES.

The Ajmer Arya Samaj is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in India. Till a few years back it used to be dominated by certain privileged classes with natural result that it was no more than an indolent body. But ever since it has come into the hands of Pandit Jiyalal, the Secretary and his band of workers, it has turned into an active body. The brightest feature of the change is the increasing volume of constructive work and the gradual disappearance of communal bias.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

To take the latter first, the Samaj held along with its last anniversary an All-Religions Conference in which representatives of Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and other religions dealt on the beauties of the several faiths and insisted on the fundamental similarities existing therein. As regards constructive work, Akharas and schools for untouchables have been opened. The unique effort for the eradition of social inequalities among the Hindus is the intercaste dinner. It has now become an annual affair. It is a common dinner on a large scale in which caste Hindus and the so-called untouchables participate on equal terms. The last intercaste dinner was a grand success. On the 16th September when about five thousand men and women of higher classes of Hindu society gathered on the beautiful marble terrace of Annasagar Lake, sat side by side with about a thousand of their depressed brethren and took their meals without any reservation, it was a sight for the God's to see.

VEILED EFFORTS AT OBSTRUCTION.

It is regretted that some gentlemen always posing as reformers allowed their personal prejudices to go so far as to work up orthodoxy against the organisers of the dinner. But thanks to the good sense of the citizens their frantic though veiled efforts to obstruct and malign this wholesome move of the Arya Samaj proved futile.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIV
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of THE HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., have pleasure in announcing the results of the Society's last quinquennial Valuation (1922-27) in the confident hope that the public support which has so largely contributed to its eminently satisfactory position will be continued in ever-increasing measure, to the benefit alike of the Society and its constituents.

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GLEANING FROM URDU PRESS,

"Al-Jamiyat" which is the organ of the Jamiyat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, Delhi, is bringing out a special number to be called the "Sultan-ul-Ulum Number" in honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's visit to Delhi.

"Inqilat" writes:—Prominent newspapers of the Mussalmans are still in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission. We also believe that co-operation with it will be useless and unproductive of any good result. We should, therefore, boycott it. No Commission can ever help in giving freedom to India.

"Al-Ahram" learns that Persia has expressed her willingness to sign the Kellogg Pact, but she has set aside all the reservations made by the various Governments.—("Roznama e Khilafat.")

Mr. Fahimuddin writes from Barreilly to say that he is starting an Urdu monthly to commemorate the late Maulavi Wahiduddin Salim.—("Hamdard.")

The Delhi Municipality has decided to distribute among the poor of Delhi 'lihafs' (quilted countergrams) to the value of Rs. 5,000. The Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents have been put in charge of the distribution work.—("Hamdard.")

The Turkish Ambassador stationed in London has extradicted the report to the effect that Ghazi Kemal Pasha intends declaring himself a King.—("Hamdard.")

A Nejdi has shot dead a well-known Maulavi of Yemen, Saiyed Ahmad Ash-Shawaf within the sacred precincts of the Haram. It is said that the murderer who is an illiterate fellow, was under the impression that the Maulavi was talking like an infidel. The murderer is still at large.—("Hamdard.")

In the course of a well-worded article, "Hamdard" calls upon "Zamindar" and "Inqilat" of Lahore to close up their ranks and not to indulge in wordy warfare of an indecent type, as it is nothing short of a blot on Urdu journalism. It reminds both these papers that their mutual wranglings will have a very bad effect on the minds of the Muslim readers.

Persia is also rousing from its slumber. The Royal family of Persia has promised not to use any cloth or ornament which is not made in Persia itself. A society has been formed bearing the title of "Sher-e-Khurshid-e-Surkh", with the King of Persia as its patron. Its branches will be formed all over Persia. In short, Persia is, like Afghanistan, treading along the path of progress. It is only India that is lagging behind.—("Bande Mataram.")

The most important event of the last month was the sitting of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow. But no sooner was its Report published than the voices of opposition began to be heard. Probably it is the most conspicuous service ever done by Maulana Shaukat Ali that it was he who first of all differed from the Report. In our opinion his opposition is not at all reasonable, since it is just like setting a seal to our own worthlessness and incapacity. If the Hindus are progressing and they are far ahead in the race of progress, then the way to compete with them is not this that you should catch hold of their skirts or appeal to some one else to stop them from advancing further. The only method of competing with them is to try hard to overtake them. Unfortunately Punjab itself is divided into two hostile camps, and the way in which they are opposing each other, is so shameful that it is will be a disservice to humanity even to refer to it in these columns. Anybody wishing to read the whole controversy, may peruse the pages of "Zamindar" and "Inqilat". The only Urdu paper that has kept its head cool, is "Hamdard" of Delhi.—("Niger.")

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 10.

The students of the Sanatana Dharma High School celebrated a "boys" week from the 1st to the 7th instant, and their programme included a Youths' Conference which was held on the 4th, 5th and 6th.

The week commenced with the celebration of Dr. Besant's birthday on the 1st, which was followed by "Gandhi Jayanti" on the 2nd. On both days various speakers from the public spoke. On the 3rd, Mr. Patel, the Headmaster of the Alfred High School, gave a lecture to the boys on "Co-operation among Students."

The Youths' Conference was perhaps the first of its kind held in Kathiawad, and the students of the Sanatana Dharma School had sought the co-operation of the students of the Alfred High School and the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan by inviting them, to attend, to send in resolutions, and to send their representatives to sit on the Subjects Committee, and the invitation was fully and heartily accepted. Prof. J. P. Trivedi, late of the Poona College of Agriculture, and now head of the irrigation department of our State was elected the President of the Conference.

The President in the course of his speech made many practical suggestions about "Self-government in schools" and the possibilities that lay before the young generation. The same evening the Subjects Committee considered the resolutions submitted for its consideration. On the next day the resolutions, which were twelve in number, were placed before the open house, and all except the one about the removal of untouchability to which some of opposed were passed unanimously. One resolution was about founding Youth Leagues in all English schools, with a central body formed of the representatives of all institutions. It also said that such conferences should be held every year. Another resolution exhorted the youths to avoid dinners to celebrate deaths or child or unequal marriage. A third one recommended the use of Swadeshi things.

A REQUEST TO UNIVERSITY.

Two resolutions were meant to be sent to the University, one of which made it a request to adopt compartmental system at the S. L. C. Examination, and to allow the use of vernaculars in answering all papers except English, and the second requested the University to make Bhavnagar an additional centre of examination, in Kathiawad.

There was one resolution which requested the council of administration to pass a law prohibiting the marriage of any boy before he is 20 years old, and to make it a rule that no married boy can get any scholarship in or from any school or college in the State. There were other resolutions about physical culture in schools, for requesting the council to make primary education free, and others of that nature.

Two days were devoted to sports and prize-distribution. There were variety programmes for the nights and they were highly enjoyed.

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ROUSE THE PEOPLE

THE MISSION OF YOUTH

MR. BOSE'S LECTURE AT NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 9

Mr. Subas Chandra Bose delivered a public lecture on "The Modern youth Movement" in the Buldi Picture House on Thursday morning, Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.C. presiding. There was a large audience of ladies and youngmen including college students and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Speaking in his subject, Mr. Bose traced the history of the youth movements in ancient times, the battle of Kurukshetra, the immortal and unforgatable advice given by Lord Krishna to Arjun which was nothing but a movement to kill and curb what was evil and evolve Dharmaraj. He then traced the movement that Budda led and referred to the Buddhist Missionaries who went abroad for the first time in Indian history to preach Indian culture and civilisation. They did not go to enslave the other countries as many foreign missionaries had done. There is a cycling course of development in our civilisation. When the British people came to India there was stagnation and decay in our civilisation but now there has been a revival of art and culture. It has given a new lease of life after the dark ages. There is always a national revival when decay threatens to overtake us.

IN OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Bose then took a bird's eye view of youth movements in Italy, Turkey, Russia, Afghanistan, and China and told us that the fundamental impulse underlying all youth movements was the same, although the methods of conducting them were different according to the circumstances of the particular country. Whether in the past or in the present they had to fight against old dogmas and were branded by the State as dangerous people and subjected to various kinds of persecution. There was however a great difference between the youth movements of free countries and the youth movements of countries like India under an alien bureaucracy. While the youths of other countries were striving for world peace, the youths of India were faced with their political freedom with which the economic and social freedom was intimately bound up. The cause of starting youth movements was to check stagnation and decay in life and to inspire the people with new life. No movement was a purely political movement but certainly it was not devoid of politics, because economic and social freedom was so intimately bound up with political freedom.

ROUSE THE PEOPLE.

The fundamental problems before the youths of the country were as to how to rouse the people of India. They could only do so when they imbibe in them the desire to be free and powerful. For this purpose a band of youngmen intoxicated by the ideal of freedom and able to inspire others was needed. They should be mad after freedom. They should find out the plague spots which have made us enslaved and enfeebled. They should be able to create in people an irresistible desire to be free and allow social equality to their brethren. Unless they impress upon the labourers in the different industries and the agriculturists that with the political freedom there will be automatic economic and social freedom they would not join the movement. If, therefore, the youths wanted to enlist the support of labourers and agriculturists they should be able to win their confidence and trust. The youths should be idealistic, elastic and unselfish. In this great task everybody could join whether old or young for are there not young men even among old men?

ORGANISATION FOR C. P.

Mr. Bose hoped that ere long Central Provinces will have a youth organisation, with a desire to achieve political, economic and social freedom. In doing so they will have to fight hard against obstruction and give a go bye to old dogmas. Once we are inspired with new ideas, once we overcome cynicism and pessimism, much of the difficulties now in our way will disappear. We want stamina and vitality. Our fraternity is not interprovincial but it is international. We belong to one Republic of Youth. We are one and one only as a nation. We do not want to depend upon our present day leaders who have failed to give us a proper lead, we want to produce our own leaders and evolve our own programme.

Barrister M. V. Abhyanker while thanking Mr. Bose on behalf of the students and youngmen of Nagpur for the thought provoking, virile and illuminating lecture urging them to strive for freedom, said that the youths of Nagpur will seriously think upon the problems placed before them. He appealed to the students and youths not to go job hunting. It was a question not of statics but of dynamics. They had received a call of duty. There was a vast field of work for them. As the lecturer had told them they should concentrate not only on political freedom but on social and economic freedom. In the battle of freedom there will be many defeats and disappointments. He advised them not to feel dejected and depressed but to fight on.

Mr. B. Byramji one of the organisers of the meeting said that he wanted young men who would work and not simply talk. He however, felt shy of politics and thought that there was enough field for work in economic and social fields. His remarks about keeping politics away from youth movements were not liked by the audience and there were suppressed murmurs. The audience thought as Mr. Bose had told them that economic freedom and social freedom was intimately bound up with political freedom.

The meeting terminated with cries of "Vande Mataram"

POLITICS IN C. P.

MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ON NEHRU REPORT.

(From our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

In the midst of petty quarrels between the Nationanist and the democratic parties in the Central Provinces, it was a great relief and pleasure to hear Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the idol of young India who was given a rousing reception at Nagpur. In his spotless white khaddar Mr. Bose looked a majectic personality and won the esteem of one and all in the short time he was among us. The programme was very crowded, but Mr. Bose did not disappoint any one. He spoke on the Nehru Report in the Vyanktesh Theatre, talked to the Bengali community on Kaddar, received and replied to the Municipal Address of welcome, unveiled the oil painting of the Republican leader, Mr. Manchershaw Awary, visited the Tilak Vidyalaya and the Maharashtra Vyayamshala and delivered a public lecture on the present political situation.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

The Nehru Report, Mr. Bose said had succesfully replied to the pompous challenge of Lord Birkenhead. No constitution in the world, could be based on the unanimous approval of its people. And it was not a romantic task to frame a constitution, which should be judged not so much on its intrinsic value as it should be judged by the atmosphere in which it was framed and the reception which was given to it. In both respects the Nehru Report had succeeded. Although the deliberations of the All Parties' Conference began under most depressing conditions, all the clouds of despair were cleared and the Report was the outcome of unanimous support of the leaders who had assembled at Lucknow. The Nehru Report had met with the approval of a majority—and a overwhelming majority—as no other report in recent memory had received. They had solved some of the most intricate and delicate problems such as communal question, the question of minorities. The Report, in short, was a sound document based on common sense, patriotism and fairplay towards the minorities. The Report had yet to be put in final shape and constructive criticisms, if found feasible, could be incorporated in the Report. Although the Congressmen had signed the report they reserved the right of working for full and complete independence.

India was living because she had a mission to perform. She had made her own contribution in the past and she would do so in the future to World Civilisation. In fact, India aspired to become the Home of modern culture. India wants to be free, because she wants to develop her art, culture, civilisation, her educational institutions according to her own convictions and her own tastes. There was much in Europe and America that they would assimilate but certainly they would not allow themselves to be drugged.

Benares, Oct. 12.—Prof. Kale of Fergusson College, Poona, and Honorary University Professor of Economics, Benares University delivered a series of three illuminating lectures on Economics under the presidentship of Principal Abbott. A large number of professors and University students attended the lecture.—A. P.

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WHAT HYPNOTISM MEANS

Hypnotsim is being shaped to help men and women who are held down by an inferriority complex. It cures drug tak-ers, removes morbid fears, restores mem ory.

Its wonders were expounded by Dr. D. N. Buchanan to the British Association. Here the author of "The Red Lamp Lectures" considers the subject from the medical angle.

The evil reputation which has for centuries surrounded the name of hypnotism still clings to it in the minds of many, to whom its practice savours of mystery, charlatanism, and the "black magic" of mesmerism.

Whether its justification as a curative procedure is possible or not, it must be admitted that its rise and decline have depended as much on the popular attitude towards it as on any scientific consideration. Almost at its inception it fell into evil hands. Mesmer himself, who first brought into prominence the treatment of disease by the procedure afterwards called by his name, spoke of the influence which he exerted as "animal magnetism," believing that the human body emitted some radiation of the same nature as that possessed by steel magnets. Discredit fell upon his methods, however, and their appropriation and exploitation by the ill-famed magician, Cagliostro, covered them with still deeper disrepute.

ATTRACTION OF THE MIND.

Nevertheless, the existence of an influence which could be exerted by the mind of one person over another could not be denied, and in 1843 Braid undertook to investigate afresh the whole subject. In his book, "Neuryphology," he discarded the old term "mesmerism" in favour of "hypnosis," being impressed by its resemblance to sleep.

Hypnosis is a form of abstraction of the mind, in which the capacity for accepting suggestion is greatly increased and the consciousness for ordinary surroundings is in abeyance, the subject still remaining "en rapport" with the operator. Thus writes Ethel Browning, in "T. P.'s" weekly.

In many respects it resembles sleep, but it is not identical with it, though real sleep may be induced while the subject is in the hypnoid condition. As in sleep, the hypnotized subject is inert and passive, with muscles relaxed and eyes closed, but his capacity for logical thought is retained. His muscles may be incapable of movement, and there may be insensibility to pain, so profounded that an operation could be performed without his knowledge. The senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch are sometimes greatly accentuated. Braid recorded a case in which the scent of a rose forty-five feet away was traced by a hypnotized person, and in another instance the ability of a subject to read a book held with its back towards him was explained by the fact that his vision had become so acute that he could perceive the reflection of the printed page in the eyes of the person holding the book.

SECRET OF WATER-DIVINERS.

In connection with this accentuation of the senses it is interesting to note that physicists in Vienna have lately put forward a theory to account for the power of water-divining on the grounds that the diviner possesses such a hypersensitivity of touch that he can detect vibrations due to electrical differences in soil which contains water or minerals.

In indneing hypnotism the hypnotist aims at producing a concentration of mind so complete that the subject becomes unaware of his surroundings, and even forgets that he has a body and limbs. To this end he places his subject in a restful position, in a quiet, dim room, and gives him some bright object on which to concentrate his vision. Operators vary in their methods; some make the subject listen to a monotonous sound, others gently stroke the forehead and hands, others make passes with their hands close to the head and arms of the subject, as Mesmer himself did, in the belief that the magnetic fluid flowed from his finger-tips. When the subject has reached a state of abstraction, in which his field of consciousness is so narrowed that all other ideas have dropped out of his conscious perception, he is in the condition which facilitates suggestion by the operator.

What the actual process of suggestion is has never been made quite clear; it can only be said that suggestibility is an inherent quality of human consciousness which cannot be explained in terms of material fact. It plays a great part in ordinary life. Many of our thoughts and actions are directed by suggestion from people around us; the efficacy of advertisement, the success of salesmanship, the pleasure given by art, music, and drama, are only a few examples of the universality of suggestion, which has been defined as "the acceptance of a proposition with conviction but without logical proof."

SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND.

The increased suggestibiliyt under hypnosis has been attributed to the fact that the sub-conscious mind, which is more amenable to suggestion than the conscious, is brought into greater prominence during the process.

"Subconscious mind" is merely a phrase to describe a psychical state, but it is a convenient description of that region to which is relegated all ideas, memories, emotions, and sensations which are not immediately in the foreground of consciousness. It has been likened, not maptly, to that part of an iceberg which is below the sea-level. At any rate, the process by which past experiences can be dismissed from consciousness, to be restored at any given moment, saves an enormous amount of time and energy. One inherent faculty of the mind which seems to work best below the threshold of consciousness is the time sense, and in hypnosis this sense is accentuated to such a degree that suggestions will be acted on with amazing accuracy hours after consciousness has been regained.

From the point of view of curing ailments, hypnotism aims at impressing ideas of health upon the subconscious mind, and also at reviving forgotten memories of emotional discord which may have set up bodily disturbance. Amongst the disorders for which cure has been claimed are insomnia, pain, muscular spasms, phobias and obsessions, bad habits, and general nervous debility.

The objections to the practice of hypnotism naturally focus themselves chiefly upon the possibility of its use by unscrupulous operators on weak-minded persons. It is not denied that in deep hypnosis criminal suggestions, if presented with apparently innocent intent, might lead to criminal acts, nor can another serious objection be disregarded—that its employment by the ignorant might possibly cause permanent mental disturbance.

As a scientific procedure hypnotism yet awaits full explanation, but it cannot be summarily or contemptuously dismissed, any more than those phenomena of supposed radio-activity of the human body which are even now occupying the deep attention of the world's greatest scientists.

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BOMBAY'S NEW HIGH COURT VAKILS

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court, held on the 13th August 1928 and the two following days:—

F. K. Agashe, R. S. Athavle, R. M. Narot, B. P. Bavare, G. S. Betigeri, G. P. Bhagwat, V. K. Bhagwat, R. K. Bitlekar, R. D. Datar, S. G. Desai, V. R. Desai, B. T. Deshpande, N. A. Deshpande, V. L. Deshpande, A. R. Deval, L. N. Dharwadkar, U. N. Dhebar, C. D. Donde, P. D. Dongre, V. N. Ghorpade, R. V. Hotanhalli, N. M. Jalundhwala, C. M. Joshi, K. A. Joshi, K. G. Joshi, R. N. Kavi, A. H. Khasgiwale, B. S. Kulkarni, B. R. Kulkarni, N. N. Lele, H. P. Mankad, C. S. Mudgul, A. N. Mutalik, V. N. Nande, V. B. Oka, P. G. Pajvani, C. M. Parikh, R. P. Parikh, S. A. Patankar, G. K. Patel, P. R. Patel, S. A. Patel, V. B. Patel, V. D. Patil, R. S. Prabhu, D. V. Ranade, D. A. Sandbhor, S. H. Saraf, R. H. Selat, A. N. Shah, B. R. Shah, H. A. Shah, M. M. Shah, V. M. Shah, R. N. Shastri, N. V. Sheth, R. D. Tamhankar, K. V. Tamhankar, G. S. Tare, J. M. Vachharajani,

EXAMINATION IN PART I.

The following candidates have passed in Part I of the Examination:—

M. K. Argadi, V. L. Barve, N. P. Bharade, V. M. Dhamankar, G. M. Gole, D. K. Jamnerkar, B. R. Joshi, G. N. Joshi, V. S. Joshi, G. R. Kulkarni, L. H. Kulkatni, S. S. Kulkarni, V. V. Kulkarni, R. S. Limaye, J. G. Manskar, J. T. Mondkar, S. V. Muddebihal, V. J. Pandit, B. N. Patil, D. B. N. Prabhu, C. D. Rindani, H. F. K. Patil, W. J. Phansey, M. M. Pol, B. N. Prabhu, C. D. Rindni, H. F. Shah, M. F. Shah, C. P. Sheth, C. B. Thakor, J. K. Thatte, S. D. Vaidya, L. D. Vani, B. A. Varar, N. L. Vora, D. M. Vyas.

EXAMINATION IN PART II.

The following candidates have passed in Part II of the examination:—

J. K. Bhopatkar, N. B. Damle, H. S. Deshmukh, M. Y. Deshpande, L. M. Hardikar, M. C. Hiremath, P. V. Jog, N. K. Joshi, J. V. Kulkarni, K. K. Kulkarni, G. C. Motadoo, B. H. Nyageri, S. B. Patankar, C. T. Patel, K. L. Patwardhan, R. A. Purohit, N. T. Shah, K. M. Shivdasani, K. M. Talati, M. T. Trivedi, N. B. Upadhyay.

Part I means the following subjects:—1. Hindu and Mamomedan Laws. 2. Contracts and Torts. 3. Specific Relief, Transfer of Property Mortgage and Trusts.

Part II means the following subjects:—1. The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation. 2. Evidence, Registration and Stamps. 3. Criminal and Police Laws.

BAN UNDER RULE 14.

The following candidates have been prohibited under rule XIV of the examination Rules, from appearing at the next Examination:—

A. M. Bhatt, D. R. Chalukawar, B. K. Chavare, J. M. Chinoy, D. N. Dastur, R. C. Desai, G. R. Deshmukh, S. R. Deshmukh, J. Himayatulla, B. K. Kapshe, P. R. Kashikar, G. M. Maduskar, M. C. Mujumdar, S. V. Mundewadi, G. S. Natu, R. G. Rajopadhye, R. H. Ramdasi, R. K. Shah, R. H. Shah, N. D. Sinde, C. G. Trivedi, K. M. Urankar, G. N. Yadappanavar.

"MYSTERY MAN" OF THE FAR-EAST

THE MAGAZINE KING OF JAPAN

In a beautiful villa near Tokyo, behind locked doors, sits a man whom Europe, and more especially America, would do well to watch. He rarely goes out of doors and he receives few callers. He sleeps by day and works by night—sometimes through days and nights on end, for his physique and endurance are phenomenal even for a Japanese. He employs nearly 50,000 people, but has never visited any of his places of business. He is to all intents and purposes a hermit. Yet he probably wields a bigger influence than any other man in the Far East.

A MAN OF MYSTERY.

How little we know of the forces that move the world! This man, Seiji Noma—how many of us have even heard his name, still less know anything of what he stands for? But ask any Japanese, and he will tell you—not much about who he is, for Seiji Noma is a mystery even to his own countrymen; but a great deal about what he is.

He will tell you that Seiji Noma is a publisher of popular magazines, who by skilful advertising, a genius for gauging the public's taste and giving it what it wants, has built a pinnacle for himself that many Press magnates of the West might envy. It is often assumed that the art of publicity is purely a Western conception; at any rate, it is not easy to associate it with "the inscrutable East."

But consider these figures: In addition to his large output of books Seiji Noma publishes nine magazines every month. More than ten million people read them regularly, that is, one out of every five of the Japanese population. One magazine alone, "The King," has a circulation of a million and a half. Three-quarters of the stock-in-trade of every book-stall comes from Mr. Noma's presses. Two hundred railway wagon loads of printed matter leave his works every month. He supplies the wants of every age and every class.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

It is worth while, therefore, to inquire what are his guiding principles; particularly so at a time when a healthy public opinion in the Far East might do much to solve many difficulties. His aims are described in an interesting little pamphlet published by Dai Nippon Yubenkwai Kodansha of Tokyo. First of all he believes in the doctrine of Greater Japan—that is, a Japan "burning with ambition to serve the Emperor and the nation, perfect in morals, honest in work, strong in will, and valorous in fighting."

As for Japan's part in international affairs, Mr. Noma says: "In recent years I have heard much about high-toned international idealism, a great movement for universal peace and brotherhood, but it seems to me that Japan has not yet attained that place in the world in which she may benefit others by her own greatness.

"Her first duty is to attain to a position wherein she may have her voice heard; she must first develop what is in her, make the most of what she has, and I believe that there is something in the Oriental culture which, if properly prepared, will provide salutary moral food for the nation.

THE MIND OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Noma began life as a primary school teacher, and he still regards himself as a teacher on a bigger scale. "You cannot expect the common people," he says bluntly, "to regulate their daily conduct according to the principles of morality; they act first and think afterwards, and their impulses generally spring from the spirit of emulation of somebody they admire in stories or in life." That doctrine, he believes, is the key to success.

He shakes his head over the younger generation. "Lacking in zeal and spirit is his verdict. "Their only ambition seems to consist in getting the salary of a Prime Minister for the work of an office-boy. At such a time do you think it wrong of me to preach the doctrines of greatness, worship, and fiery ambition for youth?"

BIRKENHEAD AND SIMON BUSY CONFERRING.

B.:—Good luck Simon; wih the sunshining and the drums playing; they say, your vessel entered the Bombay harbour, and that you had a great ovation at the pier!

S.:—Birkenhead, are you dreaming? Or having a fun at my expense?

B.:—Why, Simon, I am in right earnest, I was delighted to read the graphic account of how the steamer steamed in and how crowds were waiting to greet you!

S:—Nothing of the sort, Birkenhead! It was pitch dark, when our vessel entered the harbour. There were no drums playing. Only we heard the shouts of "Gandhiki Jai"—and "Simon Go Back"!

B:—Why, were not the crowds waiting with garlands and bonquets and waving Union Jacks?

S.:—No fears, Birkenhead! There were scores of men waving black flags! They had no flowers forus—for they kept on yelling—"Simon Go Back"!

B.:—Do you mean Simon that you and yours friends had no ovation, no reception, no presentation?

S.:—I told you Birkenhead; as to ovation, it was "Go back Simon". As to reception, there were a few officials accompanied by a few Parsi, Hindu and Muslim friends, some of whom presented us with some fine flowers.

B.:—Were they not introduced to you?

S.:—Yes, I was with a few of them. I met Ghaznavi, Meherchanji Kazi Kabiruddin, Dr. Chawan etc.

B.:—And what are your impressions, Simon?

S.:—Well, Ghaznavi is much alike our friend the Maharaja of Burdwan, the "Chorus Girl of the Empire"!

B.:—What about the others, Simon?

S.:—I met a very elderly grey bearded Parsi gentleman and his colleague—some Meherji-Chanji—who were so profuse in their expression and dramatic in action! It struck me that the old man would suit us very well for any Court occasion or Durbar demonstration!

B.:—Wait, Simon, the Sultan of Muscat is here. Shall I recommend Mr. Meher-Chanji to him for any Court work?

S.:—Well, you can speak to him for the future. At present, he is one of our profuse propagandists.

B.:—Didn't you meet some Muslim leaders from Bombay?

S.:—Oh, I met Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. He is a sweet smiling man—very courteous, and like Meher-Chanji, good for any Court work—though being a Barrister—he is more refined and tactful.

B.:—What about Hindu leaders, Simon?

S.:—I met the Sheriff of Bombay and one Dr. Chavan—the latter is very short, but is the smartest of the whole lot! His language is picquant, and his love for the Brahmins is bitter!

B.:—So you did not meet any of the big Johnnies of Bombay! They could not have all gone to bed by 9 pm.!

S.:—No, Birkenhead, none of them turned up! And the few, that came to the pier, were hissed and jeered by the crowds outside. I also heard, that they had a monster meeting the same evening, denouncing the Commission, and upholding the Nehru Report, when Setalvad presided, and Purshotamdas, Sethna and others spoke vehemently against the Commission.

B.:—Now tell me, Simon, had you had a very pleasant journey to Poona, with those beautiful Ghats and waterfalls with sunbeams playing all the way?

S.:—Nothing of the kind, Birkenhead. As we landed at the pier, we were taken to a quiet corner and were shunted on to the train, that took us over the Ghats the very night.

B.:—What about Poona? Surely, You must have had a good reception there?

S.:—Well, Birkenhead, misfortune dogged us there also. For, there were black flags and "Simon Go Back" shouts even at Poona.

B.:—Am so sorry, Simon, we are told the other way about at this end! Now tell me, Simon, did you meet the Central Committee and its Chairman, Sankaran Nair?

S.:—Yes, Birkenhead, we have met them. He seems to be the only pony in in the team of mules!

B.:—Well, Simon, your task is hard, as I hear it from you. We have great hopes in you. For, we know how you silenced the miners, while smiling all the way!

S.:—Birkenhead, do not make a mistake. The miners were in our own land; and we had the support of the owners, the capitalists and their papers, and a large body of the public. Here in India, even the capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and all Indian parties and papers are against us; and our headquarters are all away at Delhi, Simla and Whitehall! Further, the youth of India are no more with us. The majority of them are against the Commission and against our present administration. Birkenhead, if you think that we can silence India to-day by bluff or bully or bits of Reforms, then you are very much mistaken. Why don't you come out here quietly and see things for yourself? Au Revoir, Birkenhead.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MARRIAGE V. SPINSTERHOOD

A SINGLE WOMAN'S CHALLENGE

"I believe single women should have more to do....they have no earthly employment but household work and sewing, no earthly pleasure but an unprofitable visiting, and no hope in all their life to come of anything better. This stagnant state of things makes them decline in health.....their minds and views shrink to wondrous narrowness. The great wish—the sole aim—of every one of them is to be married.....they scheme, they plot, they dress to ensnare husbands."

The other day I came across this passage in Charlotte Bronte's "Shirely"; and it set me musing, writes Muriel Fraser in "Tit Bits".

HUNTING FOR A HUSBAND.

This is a little picture of the unmarried woman's status in the mid-nineteenth century, and I don't think it is an exaggerated one.

Marriage was then for the average girl not merely the desired goal for itself alone, but the only possible career with any dignity attached to it. If, without means, she did not marry, she met a future empty, pitiful, and, in a sense, tragically useless.

She was not equipped for any career except that of the governess, which was cruelly paid, and to pursue which she must leave her home and these closest to her, and live in a stranger's house as little more than an upper servant.

How hideous the years ahead must have looked to her: How horrible and threatening with their long vistas of dreariness and slavery! Worse even than that, she might become only the poor relation in a relative's house, giving all her time and energies to duties which earned for her no greater reward than a crushing sense of her own dependence and contemptible position.

Going still farther back the position of the unmarried woman of good family gets even worse. At one time she was practically forced to retire into a convent, the world having no use for spinsterhood. What wonder, then, that "she schemed, plotted, and dressed to ensnare a husband"!

But how much has all this changed? What is the position of the unmarried woman to-day?

Has she not made for herself a rather nice—even enviable—place? The stigma is now gone from the state of spinsterhood. We no longer pity the unmarried woman.

A STIGMA GONE.

In fact, it would surprise none of us to be told of a particular woman that she had stayed single by choice. That she had, in effect, echoed the words of the famous actress who cried, "I!—marry? And be only one married woman the more, and one artiste the less!"

The single woman of to-day knows she need no longer run to the altar to preserve her dignity and position. Those days are over. She is free now to play her own 'role'. So free that many another woman looks out of her own walled ramparts of marriage bitterly or longingly at that freedom.

If she wishes now to follow a career, she has so many offered to her that she may find it difficult to choose between them. And that career, far from being just a second-best, a stopgap, may be the real expression of her life.

Even so, with all this, is there not still something which only finds its answer in marriage? Does a woman ever know profound happiness by taking her way alone? Does even the outstanding woman at the very apex of her career, surveying the hard-won victories, have that sense of being among the blessed as does the woman who looks up at her tall sons, who gathers round her her children's children, and who thinks of her home in which she has served and where she has known love as the great inheritance, the real fulfilment of life?

I put this question recently to two of my friends, a very happy wife and an unmarried woman who has been particularly and brilliantly successful and who has won by her own labours most of the things we call the prizes of life.

At what price, I asked, was marriage better than spinsterhood?

The wife's reply was what I expected, though she had much to say in favour of spinsterhood. But I was not prepared for my unmarried friend's unequivocal, uncomprising, and unhesitating verdict for marriage.

Still not wholly convinced, I pressed her beyond, the good marriage versus good spinsterhood; right to the final and crucial test—a wretched marriage versus a 'gilded' spinsterhood!

For just one quivering moment she tried to hedge, and then came a little faltering wail of an answer: "Marriage.... but, if I admit it, the next moment I shall be ashamed of my cowardice."

I think she is wrong. The very torch which she as an individual has carried so splendidly has somehow been allowed to go out. Or perhaps she has only momentarily stumbled into that little bog which all of us fall into at some time in our lives, of thinking that our pains and our lacks are the worst ones, and that "the other state" being free of them must therefore be the perfect one.

THEIR LIVES FOR OTHERS.

But if after all, she is not wrong, if she is stating the truth, then what honour does not belong to those noble women who under their armour and away from their triumphs know another life which is shelterless and cold, and who yet have not let that secret spoil or defeat them, or turn them into narrow or selfish ways?

There is a vast army of such women who, not having the family unit to give their energies to, have placed them elsewhere. They are not often heard of individually, but none the less they are the Florence Nightingales of the world, offering up their time and lives and services to the great movements, the fine causes which work for the happiness of their kind. So then if they personally have lost, it is surely only that others may have gained.